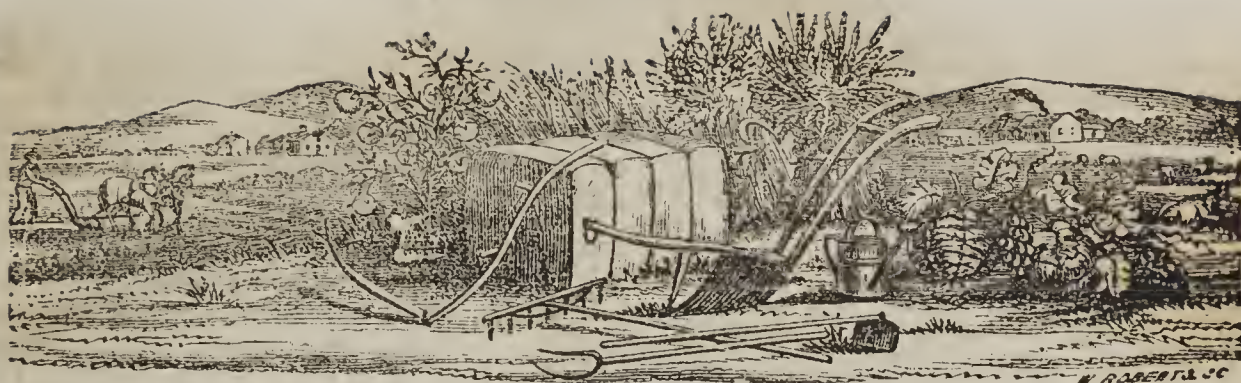


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THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

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Division of the Farm and Clover Culture.

The following remarks on the "Division of the Farm and Clover Culture." are by the able and indefatigable Editor of our excellent exchange, the *American Farmer*, from which we extract. We can't see for the life us, why the three field system here spoken of, can fail to be a good one so far as the land is concerned. The taking of two crops in three years, and the land at rest nearly half that time, (growing weeds only to return to it in the absence of clover,) surely cannot be an exhausting course. At any rate, it must be greatly superior to that pursued by us in S. C., viz: Corn first year, wheat or oats the second, then closely grazed till fall, and the same round repeated. As to field clover culture, we believe but few, if any, pretend to it in S. C. Nor until our old lands are in "better heart," or without a liberal use of "patent manures," need we attempt it. But we have the cow-pea to supply its place, and being, since we have had

any experience in farming, opposed to following corn with wheat, we have thought a better system with us would be the following: 1st. year, corn. 2nd. Peas, gathered in best spots for seed, &c., and balance fed off to hogs only, and in time to sow wheat. 3rd: Wheat or oats, or both; and 4th. Rest to be fall or winter plowed for corn again on the fifth year. This course would require more labor on the farm than if clover was to take the place of the pea, because the pea crop would necessarily have to be cultivated. But in case we desire to cultivate the same quantity of land in small grain we have in corn, the course may be varied so as to save a part of the labor on the pea crop, and give a longer rest to the oat land, by planting so much of the corn land only in peas as is intended to go into wheat, the remaining part to be sown in oats the second year, and then to rest till it comes in with the wheat land to corn. This, or the former course would require other lands to be set apart for pasture a part of the time.—Ed. F. & P.

A subscriber at Pomonkey, Charles County, takes us to task with a good deal of severity for delinquency in passing over a matter which he thinks, and justly we admit, of much importance; viz: the proper division of the farm. He concludes his letter with the hope that he "has not trespassed on our time, patience or temper." Our time and patience are very much at the service of our readers, and as our friend seems to have calculated largely upon our temper, we take the compliment, and are rather pleased at his good opinion of our amiability. In reply to our correspondent at Summit Point, N. C., we asked that some of our experienced correspondents would let us hear from them on this subject of the division of the farm, and in expectation of a response, postponed the matter. As we are thus far disappointed we will throw out some views of our own, hoping that the introduction of the subject will lead to something better.

The three field system which our friend says

is practised by himself and his neighbors, was denounced by Col. John Taylor in his *Arator* as "the most execrable within the scope of the imagination." Yet this system takes a crop of corn or tobacco the first year, wheat or oats the second, and rests or lies out in grass from harvest of the second year, and throughout the third year—having very nearly two years of rest from the taking off of the second crop to the time of breaking again for corn or tobacco. The four field system with a fallow for wheat, which he proposes, takes a crop of corn or tobacco, and two crops of small grain in four years, and gives in that time about the same amount of rest—a large portion of this time, viz: all after the second crop, is devoted to a growth of *rag weed*, which, however, perishes upon the land. But for this weed which seems to leave nothing but dry sticks to be returned to the land, this system with its extra crop of heavy fallow wheat, would be theoretically much more objectionable as regards the preservation of the soil than the three shift system. Yet we confess the most successful farming within our personal knowledge, both as to immediate results and the preservation of the soil, is done under this system. Our own knowledge of it is in Maryland, and we know that it is practiced with equal success in portions of Virginia. But the life of this system is the *red clover*: and we do not know that it is practiced successfully where this most valuable improver is not relied upon, and where it does not flourish, and we suspect that the success of either rotation will depend mainly upon the careful culture of this plant. The four field system of Col. Taylor, which he proposed as a substitute for that of three fields, left the third and fourth year entirely to grass. The fault of this is that the clover passing away during the third year, the fourth year is occupied with weeds of various sorts and blue grass, the former exhausting the land, and the latter a serious enemy of wheat and clover. The land becomes what is termed *foul*, and clover refuses to grow upon it. Nothing is better settled in practice than the necessity of active, cleansing cultivation, for the successful cultivation of clover. The term "clover sick," being applicable rather to land full of crude vegetable matter not capable of being appropriated, than by the frequent recurrence of the very destructible clover plant.

The five field system which makes a clover fallow the fourth year, and leaves the fifth year for rest, has the objection to it, that the fifth year must be given up to the natural growth of weeds; clover if sown, rarely succeeding upon fallow.

The point to be aimed at, is the largest amount of crop, with the least amount of injury to the land. To effect the least injury, or the most good to the land, the interval between the exhausting crops should be as far as possible occupied with such plants as are ameliorating themselves, and do not induce subsequent evils. The growth of weeds with their decay upon the surface, may be ameliorating, but they leave their seeds, which may be ruinous to future crops, and are nurseries of insects. A

blue grass turf is ameliorating in some respects, binding the soil to preserve it from washing, and affording a good bottom for the coming crop of corn, but blue grass as well as weeds, is the enemy of the great ameliorator, clover. While clover is the *sine qua non*, it is of itself *everything*. It perfectly, entirely supplies all the needs of the most valuable plants at the very least cost. Nothing, therefore, which is inimical to it should be allowed in your system. Let the great aim be to grow clover. That will grow everything else. But not only has clover this value, but we believe that the system which grows the greatest amount of crops is the most favorable to its growth. That system, as we have said, which requires such quick succession of profitable crops as gives the clover when sown a well cleansed bed on which to grow. We have often seen this plant, even on worn out lands succeed much better after two successive crops of corn, than on the same lands after a single cleansing crop.

Acting upon these suggestions, we will say to our correspondent, that he may find the four field system he proposes, sowing wheat upon clover fallow, and wheat or oats after corn, a suitable one. It is a system productive of crops. It is favorable to the growth of clover, because it affords no time for the accumulation of crude and indigestible vegetable matters in the soil. The clover itself and the *rag weed*, while they afford large returns of vegetable matter to the soil, are at the same time very destructible, readily decomposed, and available at once as food for the large crops grown.

For this system, and indeed for any system, a standing pasture, or extra pasture ground is essential. In nothing do we see more mismanagement than on this point of grazing our arable lands. Overstocking upon such lands, is the curse of any system. We profess to be tobacco or cotton planters, or corn or wheat growers, but we expect the same lands that we devote to these purposes to grow beef and mutton and wool and pork besides. We can't resist the temptation to "turn out" calves and lambs without number, until our stock accumulates on our hands, and we fail in both grains and stock in the vain attempt to produce both, on ground sufficient only for one or the other, and we ruin the land by the same operation. If planting or grain growing is your business, keep your stock of horses, cattle, hogs, &c., at the least number, consistent with the proper conduct of your farm operations. If your circumstances of location, &c., make it desirable to raise or fatten stock for market, lessen your crops of grain and increase your grass, by having smaller and more fields and longer rotations, or by separating a portion of your land for grazing purposes. But in all cases make such provision for your stock as will afford the fullest protection to your young clover. It should be grazed not at all, or very lightly during the first season, and not at all the second year until it comes into full bloom. Then it may be advantageously grazed until the crop is pretty well trampled—it is desirable to have it lie upon the ground. But the clover field should not be relied on as the pasture field of

the farm stock.

We have a strong conviction that a proper attention to stock raising, as one means of diversifying our farm productions, should enter more largely into the system of the region now mainly devoted to planting and grain growing. In doing so our grain fields though reduced in size, would very soon, under judicious management, yield as much grain with less labor, and we should have the additional profit of the stock. Under such a change of system longer rotations would be necessary, yielding more grass for hay and pasture. With five fields, where clover alone is now sown, we should sow clover and timothy. The system might be the same with the common four field system with clover fallow, except that the fallow might be postponed one year, giving a full season to the clover and timothy, and the next year to the timothy alone, should the clover "run out," and making a fallow of the timothy sod for wheat. We are not advised that there is anything in the timothy sod unfriendly to the growth of wheat, and have adopted in our practice this rotation. When more than five fields are desired, we should follow the system of four fields with clover fallow as far as the fallow, and then sow timothy and orchard grass with the fallow wheat, and leave these in possession as long as may be thought desirable. We thus under any change preserve the fallow for the important crop of wheat.

As to the time, &c., of sowing clover seed, (in reply to our correspondent,) we think it best on the whole, on any ordinary wheat lands to sow it with wheat following corn. Where the land is already strong enough, or can be made so, with concentrated fertilizers, wheat is a more profitable crop than oats, and much more favorable to the "setting" of young clover; nevertheless, if oats be the crop, we should not fail to sow clover seed. In land fit to grow clover, it will ordinarily succeed well with oats. When we intended to sow no grain, we should sow clover seed when the corn is "laid by," or early in September, if we could then run a spike tooth harrow over it. Being sown at this time, the clover comes into full bloom the following June, and of course the benefits of the crop are much earlier realised. As far as our experience and observation go, however, winter seeding is more successful when there is the same degree of preparation of the ground.

We earnestly desire to see the culture of clover prevail universally, but we have seen a great deal of costly seed thrown away upon lands incapable of producing it. It is a great mistake to suppose that it is worth while to sow it at all upon poor lands ordinarily, until we determine to be at the expense of fertilizing them sufficiently to produce a crop. If our advice could be taken, all expenditures for guano, bones, super-phosphate, &c., should be directed mainly to the growth of the clover crop, and on this foundation we should rely for future crops and permanent fertility.

It has been ascertained by experiment, that a cow will drink about eighty-seven pounds of water in twenty-four hours.

Behind the Age.

The following remarks by the Editor of our very acceptable exchange, *The Western Agriculturist*, will apply fully as well to the South as to Pennsylvania. We have many, many hard shells in the South.—Ed. F. & P.

In conversation with a farmer not long since, relative to the advantages of Agricultural newspapers and practical and scientific Books on farming, he remarked to us that he had been a farmer for twenty-five years, and during all that time had taken no agricultural newspaper, had bought no agricultural books; and yet he thought he knew all that could be learned about his occupation. He felt satisfied that no new information could be imparted to him as to how to raise the best crops, the most profitable stock, &c.

Now, this man is but one of a large class of men who but lately thought themselves as good farmers as any in our broad land. Throughout Western Pennsylvania, go where we would, even in the most intelligent counties in the State, and we would find such men, and enough of them, too, to make the largest class of our farming population. To our shame be it said, with all the advantages of fifty years' settlement, with our numerous schools and colleges, our newspapers and our churches, there was perhaps no portion of our whole country so far down in the scale of agricultural advancement as Western Pennsylvania, barely five years ago. There were noble individual exceptions; but not enough to redeem us from the disgrace of being far behind our Eastern and Western brethren.

The disposition was to tread the same path our fathers trod; to condemn all improvements, however beneficial, as innovations upon the simplicity and economy taught by them; and to regard scientific knowledge as of no practical use, and only to be studied by lawyers, doctors or preachers.

But there is a brighter day dawning. The clouds of ignorance, which obscured the vision of so many, have in a measure been dispelled, and the genius of intelligence begins to illumine their minds. The few noble men who have for years stood facing the ridicule of their neighbors, in their efforts to bring about an improved and scientific mode of farming, are now reaping the advantages of their intelligence, not only pecuniarily, but also in the position they occupy as leaders and teachers among those who were foremost to condemn their efforts at advancement as unwise.

But yet, there are very many who still hold on to old practices, and we suppose will never change. They can see no advantage in an improved plow, or in any labor-saving machine,—they can see no good in book farming—no use for fairs,—no benefit from belonging to Farmers' clubs,—no advantage in newspapers,—no use in obtaining choice and certain well known fruit trees from the nursery, when they can raise trees from seeds,—no use in endeavoring to improve nature by grafting or budding,—no use of compost heaps,—no use of paying high.

prices for good stock, when they can get animals that will eat as much and yield about half as much, for half-price.—no use in convenient farm buildings,—and no use in any of those appliances which are calculated to add to the pleasure and comfort of themselves and family.

The only advantage they will ever be to the community will be in their death, with the prospect that their successors, influenced to some extent by improvements around them, will take more liberal and intelligent views of their occupation.

We rejoice to know that time works many changes, not the least beneficial of them being the gradual working out of old prejudices and their upholders, and the consequent removal of all opposition to an enlightened, educated and progressive condition of mankind.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Review of the February No. of the Farmer and Planter.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last editorial, my dear sir, you have given us a "palpable bit." We plead guilty, and offer in extenuation the coldness of the season. The "oldest inhabitant" asserts that the wheat has been "spewed up," and even the broomsedge killed.

Like Pat, we have not been dead, but only spachless; and as everything seems to be thawing, we find our tongue growing loose enough for another chat with our old friends of the *Farmer and Planter*.

Sandy Hill is out on hogs ("*genus sus*,") again. Very well, we need a good deal of common sense about breeding and rearing domestic animals. We Southerners are, especially, deficient in a knowledge of the diseases of animals. In truth, the whole secret of successful practice with man or beast, is a knowledge of the disease you are treating. Did you ever see a horse sick in a crowd but which nintenths could tell you what would cure him right off, no two prescribing the same remedy? "Men and horses are as often killed as cured by physic," is an opinion entertained by a good many sensible people. It will not do to follow Yankee books; there is no more sense in following a Yankee cow or horse Doctor, than a regular *genus homo* Doctor from down East. Who would think of calling in one to treat a case of yellow fever, or any other Southern disease of which he had never seen a case? There is no reason why the diseases of animals should not be modified or aggravated by climate or local causes, as well as the diseases of man. We recollect reading, not long ago, an article from some Northern Veterinarian, on hollow horn. He classed it among inflammatory diseases, and gave the symptoms: "Horn hot," &c.

Now, every body knows that the reverse is the case. The horn is *cold*—*dead cold*, and it is a matter of little concern to us, whether learned Doctors think the disease all humbug or not, if we know boring the horn will cure the cow. But to return to Sandy Hill's subject. Calomel in small doses, say 5 grains, two or three times a day, for a week, will cure kidney worm. We have seen it tried often, and can safely recommend it. We have heard arsenic recommended, but have never tested its power on hogs.

Talking of hogs, we knew a very successful farmer, lang syne, who had a way of doctoring his hogs worth noting, for he always had fine hogs, and plenty of bacon. If he noticed his hogs looking puny, he gave pine top tea in their food, and now and then copperas. In attacks of quincy and giddiness, he would have the hog caught, and his fore-legs well washed and rubbed with warm water, carefully opening the little holes, known by the negroes as devil's tracks, on the inner part of the fore legs.

We have cured some very sick hogs by this feet-washing, but shall not attempt to give the rational—it may be in our case that "conceit is as good for a fool as physic." But before we drop this subject, would it not be a wise policy for Agricultural Societies to offer premiums for the best essays on the diseases and their treatment of domestic animals? Any body can show a fat hog, but should he get sick, you will find very few who can tell what is the matter with him.

"GOATS."—We have never had much fancy for Billy—his butting propensities, fence-climbing accomplishments, and pungent aromatic properties have kept us at a most respectful distance from his goatship. Since the introduction of the beautiful Cashmere, which has none of Billy's impertinence or his proclivity to be in mischief, we have been disposed to look more favorably upon the whole long-bearded fraternity. At last we are convinced that something more than a goat can be made out of Billy. If it be true—and we have no right to question our authority—that "a flock of valuable *wool-bearing* goats can be bred in a few years from the common goats, by using a half-blood buck, and from year to year breeding the grade females to a buck of higher grade than themselves," there is no estimating the value of this little animal. Add to this, that it is quick in its habits, healthy, thrifty, prolific, ready to defend itself against dogs, fonder of weeds, briars, shrubs and leaves than grass, will thrive upon old fields when sheep would

starve, not subject to the maladies common to sheep, affording delicious meat for the table, admirably adapted to our climates and our habits of turning things out to shift for themselves, too, bearing a wool worth more, and more durable than the sheep, and you have the very animal needed by the Southern planter. There is but one obstacle to its general introduction to our mind, i. e.—the price. Few can afford it, but we live in hope that their rapid increase will soon remove that difficulty.

We have been rather shy of the Cashmere, and never felt disposed to give in until we became convinced of his value. Give us plenty of the wool, and in a few years the Yankees will provide machines for working it up so cheaply and beautifully that Cashmere Shawls will be as common in the backwoods as in Broadway.

"LAURENS" has given you (as he always does, in fact,) a sensible article, but we think upon one point he is at fault. The Legislature, it is true, did higgie about the appropriation for the State Agricultural Society, and refused the pitance for a mineralogical survey; but the opposition to such measures nearly always comes from the farmers and planters, or from timid demagogues who fear to face the music.

The most intolerant enemies of agricultural improvement amongst us, are to be found amongst the agricultural class. They hunt down with a perfect gusto every poor fellow who leaves the beaten track. We are almost willing to lay a wager that we can set aside any man's evidence before a petit jury upon any point involving agricultural knowledge, if we can prove he takes an agricultural paper. We have about 30,000 farms in cultivation in S. C., and nearly 400,000 negroes, and withal cannot parade intelligence, patriotism, common sense, State pride or humbug, (we don't care by what name you call it,) to sustain one little agricultural paper at \$1 per annum. No wonder our Representatives are afraid to vote for any expenditure we may chance to hear of.

"GRASS."—Mr. Adger's report on grass is a capital production, clear, pointed and conclusive as to the policy of growing grass; but he has allowed "his zeal to get the better of his discretion" in arguing an improvement of the productive power of the soil. Shade and rest alone cannot restore the phosphate of lime, potash, soda, magnesia, &c., which were carried off in his 45 tons of hay. If his hay contain nutriment, its production must exhaust the soil, and if it does not exhaust, in some degree,

the soil, it must be worthless as food. You must return the missing constituents; we have seen meadows in a few years as completely killed by close mowing and grazing, as by the most skinning cultivation. The Evergreen Grass alluded to, we take to be the tall oats grass of England, "*avena elatior*," now being sold and puffed under various cognomens at Rescue prices.

"CALHOUN COTTON."—We are glad to find other planters sounding the praise of this valuable variety. If not identical with Boyd's Prolific, it is so near akin to it that it is hard to tell the difference. Boyd's Prolific is acknowledged to be the best of the cluster family, and sells readily at \$2 per bushel; last year it was sold at \$5 per bushel.

But we are trespassing upon your columns too much, as well as the patience of your readers by our long yarns.

Yours, truly,

BROOMSEDGE.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Mechanics.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been over 21 years since I have been in Carolina, and, therefore, may err as to your wants. I have recently received one of "Coleman's Patent undulatory Corn and Flouring Mills," and though not yet prepared to give it over half the speed it requires, yet I am so well pleased that I desire "all the world and the rest of mankind" to know, so that they may have opportunity to profit thereby. The Mill, 16 inch, costs \$1.15 in New Orleans, for sale by W. P. Coleman. The one I have used for several years cost \$1.50, made by Straub, of Cincinnati—24 inches. I ran the smaller Mill by same power, and can grind $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per hour much more ease to 3 horses than 3 bushels I am certain, and severe work for 4 horses. By changing my hand-wheel, so as to give 100 revolutions more to this Mill, I could grind 5 bushels with ease, and light work for 4 mules—with my 24 inch Mill, it was hard work—with Coleman's, the team can trot. Yet other difference: the one a Southern manufacture, and costing \$30 less, allowing \$5 for freight and expense. I do not think I can be mistaken, as I stood by the Mill with my watch in hand—at least I have no interest in my error.

I am so heartily sick of being dependent on the North and the East for our necessities, that I am willing to pay more for home articles. The time has been when I asked for privilege of buying where best and cheapest, saying I would as leave be chiselled by Northern as by

Southern Yankees. Now, I think different. The North has got to believe we are dependent, and I think it time for us to declare our independence. If the whole South will not visit places of recreation North, will patronize home workmen, make our own meat and corn for 5 years, we will see quite a different state of affairs. But, by the by, I do not know that you feel the difficulties there that the planters (should) feel here. I am no politician—I am a planter only, and will “*stick to my last*.” We purchase an Ohio or Western Pennsylvania wagon for, say \$110—the running-gear—no body. We can get Southern make for \$125. The \$110 is gone from the country and received with curses upon us. The \$125 is kept at home, and we get some advantage in the prosperity of our fellow citizens. The \$110 wagon will require new spokes in less than three years; perhaps new hounds, new bolster or two, and a new tongue, and sometimes a new axle-tree; whereas, the \$125 one will usually require nothing for 5 years. I speak from my own experience. One of my wagons, not in use over 5 years, has every wheel re-filled, an axle-tree, new hounds and tongue. The former ones were *red oak*, and *well painted*. Two wheels crushed down in a rut, with 1200 feet of seasoned pine plank; another crushed with 1000 feet, the spokes breaking off at hub and felloes. I have had my share of experience with Northern wagons, carriages, plows, &c., and I venture the assertion, a Southern Yankee might conscientiously charge all he could get, but his wood could not be worse, and the irons are often rolled out and cut to shape, not hammered. I am thus particular, that your readers may know I understand what I am about.

Though no mechanic, yet I am the son of one who was a good one “in his day,” and have much predilection that way myself. I believe our home work is worth to the planter 10 to 20 per cent. more—I mean intrinsically.

We will take the Brinley plow, made by T. E. C. Brinley, in Simpsonville, Kentucky, single horse, \$6 50; 2 horse, \$10. These plows will do as good work [any and every way as the Yankee plow, and will last at least one-third longer—I say doubly as long, and cost, say 20 per cent. more; besides, if ever worn out, the steel will do for laying other plows; whereas, the Yankee when worn out, is worth 1 cent a pound as old iron castings. I have tested more plows than any other man, perhaps, who follows planting for a living. I have tried to find the best, all things considered. I regard it as

good economy to buy the best; and in proof, I had plows worked on in my shop on the 8th and 9th, that have been used yearly, including the crop of 1842. They cost more than planters pay, and these men have worn out at least 2 plows, perhaps 3, since I bought mine—two horse plows.

Yours, truly,

M. W. PHILIPS,

Edwards, Miss., Feb. 11. 1856.

Breeds and Management of Hogs.

The following communication is from a respected subscriber and correspondent of Pennsylvania who is, we doubt not, well posted up in the business of hog raising. Our neighbor, Dr. W. L. Jenkins, of Pendleton, has a Boar and Sow procured from Mr. Wood, after seeing a notice of his hogs in our last volume, which took a premium at the last fair of the Pendleton Farmers' Society; and very deservedly too, we think, taking color, form and disposition to fatten early into consideration, there are but few if any breeds that will surpass them in our estimation. Our correspondent doubts the policy, as every one should, of feeding a hog two years for 251 pounds of pork; but he is not aware, perhaps, that many hogs that are kept to that age in the South, receive but little food except what they root for before they are penned to fatten. It is nevertheless true, however, and sometimes what little has been fed to three or four hogs, instead of one, is lost with its consumed for want of an adequate supply to carry it through the winter. We depend too much upon the mast and range in the South, for hogs and all other stock, to make the raising a very profitable business.—Ed.

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed in your excellent journal several communications from your correspondent, S. H., upon this subject. Being myself somewhat engaged in the business, (would beg leave to differ, in some respects, from S. H., and also make some suggestions upon the breeds and management of some, as the result of my experience.) He says: “In the South many choice sows have been ruined by being kept from the boar until 12 months old; they prove *barren*.”—Nov. No., 1855. My opinion is that sows would be the better, and their pigs also, if they were not put to breeding under 12 months old; and further, I believe that barrenness was never caused by letting them arrive at that age without the boar. Some sows are naturally barren. I once bought a fine young sow for a cross. She took the boar repeatedly when from 6 to 16 months old, but never had a pig. It is customary in our country, amongst our best breeders, to keep the sows from the boar till about one year old, and I never heard of barrenness being attributed to that cause, but much objection to breeding too

young. I had a litter pigged near the last of February, 1855, three of which were sows. They ran with a boar pig until a little over 3 months old. I then parted them, but was surprised to find each of the sows with a litter of pigs about the first of October following. At this writing the sows seem stunted somewhat in their growth, and the pigs small. I believe in the old saying, an old sow for good pigs, and a young cow for good calves. Hogs should not be bred in and in, as they most certainly will degenerate as rapidly as any other stock. Let none breed that are already akin. There are a variety of opinions about which is the better breed of hogs. S. H. seems to prefer the Berkshire—also speaks favorably of the Little Suffolk. In this County, these and many other breeds have been tried, and rejected as being inferior in many respects to our native or Chester County made hog, called the Chester County Whites. I think they will supercede most other breeds, as there is quite an active demand for them South and West, so far as they are yet known. S. H. says he would prefer a stock which would mature at 9 to 15 months, and weigh 150 to 175 pounds, to stock at 24 to 30 months, if weighing 300 to 400 pounds. Now, as the Chester County Whites will, with judicious feeding, readily weigh from 300 to 500 pounds nett, at 9 to 15 months old, and make the most pork with least offal, for the amount of feed consumed of any breed yet tried in these parts, I think they would suit your correspondent, S. H., as well as many of your farmers and planters who raise their own meat. Pigs should be well fed while young, and furnished with clean litter for bed, and there is not much to be feared from mange. (I once heard of a cure for mange, which I recommend: Wash the pigs in the milk they leave in the trough.) I deem cooked feed much more profitable than rare raw when fed to young pigs. I procured a large stove furnace boiler, which will hold about 4 bushels, in which I boil corn, potatoes, apples, pumpkins, &c.; also make mush with corn meal, and am much surprised at the small amount of meal it takes to make the boiler full of mush, and think there is great saving in boiling food for hogs—put in a little salt. Farmers who want cheap pork should have their pigs come in March, and feed well, and kill in the fall. It is not profitable to winter hogs. If you have good, large breeds, they may be made weigh enough for good bacon in 6 to 9 months, only wintering enough for breeders.

I perceive an account of Mr. W. Burton's hog

killing the present season. 22 hogs, 2 years old, averaging nearly 251 pounds. I don't much wonder it is a mooted question with Southern planters, whether it is profitable to raise their own pork. I should doubt the profit of it, if they must keep a hog 2 years to make 251 pounds of pork. It is feeding from 16 to 18 months longer than necessary to obtain that weight, if the right kind of stock be procured, and rightly kept and fed. It is no uncommon thing for our farmers to make the whole of their spring pigs average as much (killed the first fall following,) and some have made hogs to weigh more than 14 pounds per day, for every day of the pig's age. F. Wood.

Chester Co., Pa., Feb. 17, 1856.

From the Southern Planter.

A Remedy for Colic in Horses.

MR. RUFFIN:—I have intended for some time to request the re-publication of "A Remedy for Colic in Horses" which appeared in the Southern Planter, Vol III, page 47.

I have used the medicine with entire success for seven years, and in several of the severest cases I ever saw. I had lost two of the best horses I owned previous to this publication. But since I have practised this way I have never, so far, had a horse to remain sick thirty minutes after giving the drench.

By the way, I would advise every man who has a sick horse to give this medicine, although he may be told by others that his horse has "the grubs," for the symptoms in both cases are alike. I said the symptoms in both cases are alike, but I must make a reserve, for I believe in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that are said to be grubs, the horses die by colic—and grubs being found in them the cases are then decided to be grubs.

"Take two quarts of cold water in a hand basin, add with a fire shovel, say a pint of wood ashes or embers, and stir. Cut off an inch and a half from a common handful of tobacco and shred in the mixture. Stir all up and let it stand fifteen minutes and settle. Pour off a common black bottle full of the fluid, and drench your horse. In half an hour he will be well.

"Rationale: The gas which bloats the horse is probably carbonic acid gas and light carburetted hydrogen, the product of the vegetable decomposition which is going on in the intestines: at any rate, it is a gas which is immediately absorbed by its combination with an alkali.

"The tobacco is a powerful anti-spasmodic and cathartic; it therefore, prostrates the nervous sensibility, checks the inflammation and increases the action of the lower intestines. In a critical or extreme case it will be well to give an enema of a strong decoction of tobacco with a common syringe. Out of more than one hundred instances in which I have seen this remedy used, I have yet to witness the first failure. It also has an advantage over very

many remedies, viz: it cannot injure a horse in perfect health. Feed light for a day or two.

Causes of Colic.—The main cause consists in the presence of a greater amount of food than the intestines can elaborate into nourishment, or a kind of food difficult of digestion, producing spasm, obstruction, vegetable decomposition and consequent inflammation. *Hard driving on a full stomach* will produce colic, because the effort weakens the tone of the digestive powers cannot elaborate the food—which then produces irritation and inflammation. *Cold water when the horse is heated*, because it is a powerful stimulus and will produce spasm or obstruction, or by the re-action produce weakness of the digestive organs. It also gives too much fluidity to the food—fluids are more difficult of digestion than solids. It also increases the fermentation. *Hearty feeding after hard driving*, because the stomach and intestines sympathize with the general fatigue of the system and are easily overloaded, and the appetite will induce the horse to eat more than he can digest.

"Colic is first flatulent, then inflammatory. In the flatulent stage, or in what is called belly ache, aromatic remedies, or half a gill of spirits of turpentine, or a pint of whiskey and black pepper may be given. All these stimulate the system and may assist it in overcoming the difficulty. But in the latter and inflammatory stage, which rapidly succeeds the former, those same remedies would produce speedy death by increasing the inflammation. In nine cases out of ten this disease is not observed by the ordinary driver until it has assumed the inflammatory form—in which stage the remedy at the head of this article should be given with as little delay as possible; although it should not be omitted, even if the horse be supposed to be in the article of death itself, for I have seen them recover when every by-stander had dismissed all hope.

T. N. WELLES.

"French Creek Peoria Co., Nov. 25, '42."

Here follows a postscript which, as it is lengthy and not altogether so important, I shall omit lest I should be excluded from your columns.

Thus, sir, I have performed, as well as I was able, what I considered my duty to the community at large, and I do wish I could make it have a lasting impression upon every owner of that useful animal, the horse. I believe if it were universally attended to but few, if any, horses would be lost by that commonly fatal disease. I am, sir, yours, &c. JAS. T. JONES.

Spring Hills, Fluvanna, Dec. 4, '51.

We have tried a part of the above remedy, viz: the lye, making it by boiling the ashes, when we had no lye ready made, and always with perfect success. For ten years we had ten work horses, and lost only one, which would be equal to one horse in one hundred for one year, or one per cent. and that horse we did not see at all until she was dead. Our rule is, if there be a horse taken sick, to have him brought straight to us, and if it be colic as it will be in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, we drench with lye, repeating the dose if the first have not given relief, and giving from one to

five table-spoonfulls of laudanum, according to the violence of the attack. Its mode of action is stated above. To this cause, in part, we attribute the health of our teams, which is somewhat remarkable on a farm where the work is as hard as it is on a farm in the South-West Mountains. But it is also due in a very considerable degree to another fact. We make it a rule to keep too many horses. And there is great economy in it both as regards saving feed and the wear and tear of the teams.

Sometimes we have drenched with lye so strong as to salivate the horse as badly as clover is said to do, making his mouth so raw that he would not eat. For the first twelve hours we disregard this. After that if it has not ceased, we give a moderate drench of alum in strong solution, careless if it be swallowed; and this operates a speedy cure. (Quere. Would it cure salivation resulting from summer grazing?)

[ED. SO. PLANTER.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Soiling Cows.

Every year's experience in soiling cows to increase the flow of milk, serves to prove the profit of this cheap way of feeding them. The plant most cultivated for this purpose in the Northern States is Indian Corn. Under skillful management, several tons of rich green forage may be grown upon an acre, cut with a common grain cradle, or grass scythe, as needed by cows or other stock, and fed either in small fields, yards or stables. Many a dairy man in New York would have been compelled to fodder his cows on dry hay in July, August and September last, owing to the severity of drought had he not wisely sown corn broad cast or in drills early in the season, expressly to supply forage in summer and autumn, in case his pastures and meadows failed. All domestic quadrupeds need a full supply of food during all the warm months in the year; and it is the duty of the farmer to provide it for them. That it will pay to keep stock well, if it be kept at all, no sensible man will doubt. As evidence bearing directly on the question of soiling cows giving milk, we ask attention to the following statement copied from the New England Farmer, one of the oldest and most reliable papers devoted to the farming interest:

"Soiling Cows.—The superiority of soiling over the common method of turning cattle to pasture, or in other words allowing them a free range, is strongly contended for by many at this day. The practice, so far as it prevails in this country, has been introduced from Europe, where it obtained for a long time, and where certain peculiarities of soil, climate and population, render it far more necessary than it now is, or very soon can be, with us. Yet if it really possesses the high merits claimed for it by its advocates—many of whom were among the most intelligent and discriminating farmers and dairymen our country can boast of, it is certainly by no means to be neglected. We have now before us as we write, the statements of many men of this class, and among the number a gentleman of Waltham, Middlesex county,

Mess., who had four cows and not a rod of ground which could be appropriated to pasturage. These animals, therefore, were never out of the barn-yard, and fed with grass mowed for them, with green corn fodder which had been sown broadcast for them, and with about three pints of meal each per day. The amount of their produce was kept for thirteen weeks. Two of these animals were heifers of two years old, which had calves in the spring. The whole milk of one of them was taken by her calf during six months out of the thirteen weeks. Some of the milk of the other was taken for family use, but the quantity was not determined. Under these circumstances, three heifers could not be rated as more than one cow at full age and milk. From this stock however, thus circumstanced and fed, 339 pounds of butter were made in thirteen weeks! An additional pound would have given an average of thirty pounds a week, for the whole time, to a stock which must, in fairness, be set down as three cows.

Three hundred and eighty-nine pounds of butter from four good cows, in thirteen weeks, is a handsome return for the trouble of cutting green corn or grass for their daily feed. Shaded from the sun by an open shed, all their droppings can be easily collected into a covered reservoir, and thereby furnish the maximum of valuable manure."

The writer has traveled much in several States in the last two months, and spent most of his time with gentlemen known to him as reading farmers. Wherever soiling is wholly overlooked, the want of good feed for neat stock and often work-horses, is severely felt. One can never have first-rate milkers until he provides a plenty of the right kind of green meat for his cows. Where a farmer understands the art of producing milk, is the *cheapest* and most healthy food for the consumption of servants, or laboring people, and for rearing children. For rearing pigs, and providing all the meat that may be needed on the plantation, milk is hardly less useful. A plenty of sweet fresh butter for the table, and some to spare in exchanges for groceries, will improve the living of many a family, and save much of the cash received for the main crops of the farm. A few acres made rich and planted or sown thickly for forage, will yield a handsome return, while the land and labor so employed will never be missed in the year's operations.

Nearly akin to the raising of corn, peas and grass for soiling in the summer and autumn, is the sowing of winter barley, rye and wheat, for pasturage at the South from December till March. One needs either good fresh lands or that which has been liberally manured for this purpose. Sow early, put on a plenty of seed and harrow the ground most effectually at the time of seeding and roll it if you have a roller. To make one cow worth six common ones with common fare, in winter, is no very difficult task.

D. L.

NUTRIMENT IN THE APPLE.—With us (says the Editor of the *Albany Journal*,) the value of the apple as an article of food is far underrated.

Besides containing sugar muckage and other nutriment matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, &c., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics, and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of mellow ripeness, they prevent debility, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the ills that flesh is heir to. The operators of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year 1801—which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and laborers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples, without meat, whereas a potato diet required meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively, as do the inhabitants of all European nations. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no fruit cooked in as many different ways in our country as the apple, nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nutriment, is as great, and so little appreciated.

From the Newberry Mirror.

Report on Herds Grass,

From the Committee appointed by the Newberry Agricultural Society.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Among the varied pursuits which have engaged the attention of man none are more ancient, or more honorable than the cultivation of the earth.—And, amid the vicissitude of time, not one has been looked to with so much reliance. Indeed it has the foundation of them all. The only reliable source of our happiness and prosperity, and of our very existence.

In the manifestation presented at this meeting, we have a flattering earnest of the future, and every where do we hear of the spirit of Agriculture reviving and claiming the attention of the wisest and best men of the age.

In the discharge of the duty assigned us, your committee have come up to it, not in the spirit of a task, altho' it sits upon us as such, for we are but the humble follower in the walks of those who speak from more experience, and who wield a more ready pen, but, in the true spirit of farmers that, out of the interchange of thought, good may grow.

It is our business to-day, to talk about grasses: and altho' they do not enter into the more important production as the cereals do, still they compose a class of products which have been, by far, too much neglected. The opinion we believe, has pretty generally prevailed that the grasses are not suited to our climate; that only in the New England and North-Eastern States, can they be profitably grown. Now, to some extent this may be true; for we are inclined to the opinion that the vigorous growth of the wild and inesculent weeds of the South, choke the exotic perennials. And further, that our very warm climate is unsuited to the richness and fatness, (if we may be permitted the term,) of the grass family. Notwithstanding we have, occasionally, seen a luxuriance of

growth, and a richness in appearance, that would have done honor to the meadow lands of other countries.

In the duty assigned us, we perceive that we are confined to the particular grass called *agrostis vulgaris*, or Herds Grass. Of the growth of this grass we have but little experience. It is said, however, to be particularly well suited to wet meadow lands, and to attain to a growth, which affords good cutting, and is, also, well adapted to grazing. It is said that boggy lands are made safe for stock and even wheels to pass over, by the thick matting of its roots. In higher latitudes and especially in the towering attitudes within our own State, the Herds Grass is highly prized. On very many of the mountain slopes of our upper district, we have seen it growing, apparently, indigenous; for the ease with which it is propagated in all the mountain country, would seem to indicate, that it is perfectly at home.

It is said by a Georgia planter, that he has made two tons of hay per acre from this grass. In the New England States where much hay is made, about two and half tons are said to be an average crop. As far as we can learn, this Herds Grass is not so much sought for on account of its hay making as its grazing qualities; and more especially, on soft boggy lands. One of your committee has made some experiments with this grass on meadow land, tho' not wet, and has not succeeded well on account of the exuberant growth of the native grasses and weeds, which have well nigh elbowed it out.

With these few remarks which have been written out amid other pressing engagements, your committee would beg leave to submit, that you, Sir, would earnestly impress upon the members of this society the importance of giving to the subject of the grasses, a much more enlarged attention, as affording to the husbandman a richer reward than is generally supposed.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JNO. W. SIMPSON, Chairman

September 21, 1855.

Exploration

Of the Red River of Louisiana, in the year 1852.

By Capt R. B. Marcy, U. S. Army.

Capt. Marcy, 5th U. S. infantry, left Fort Belknap upon the Brazos river, on the 2nd of May, with his company as an escort, well provided with horses, and mules, and twelve ox teams. Capt. M. generally commenced the day's march about three o'clock in the morning, and was ready to encamp by 11 o'clock; this gave ample time for the animals to graze before night when they were driven into camp and properly secured. The horses and mules were picketed within the enclosure formed with the wagons and tents. The oxen were tied up to the wagons.

Capt. Marcy says, "many have supposed that cattle in a journey upon the plains would perform better, and keep in better condition by allowing them to graze in the morning before starting upon the day's march, which would involve the necessity of traveling during the

heat of the day. These persons are of the opinion that animals will only feed at particular hours of the day, and that the remainder of the day must be allotted them for rest and sleep, and unless these rules are adhered to they will not thrive. This opinion however, is, I think, erroneous, and I think also that cattle will adapt themselves to any circumstances so far as regards their working hours, and their hours of rest. If they have been accustomed to labor at particular hours of the day, and the order of things is at once reversed, the working hours being changed into hours of rest, they may not do as well for a few days, but they soon become accustomed to the change, and eat and rest as well as before.

"By starting at an early hour in the morning during the summer months, the day's march is over before it becomes very warm; whereas (I have observed) if the animals are allowed time to graze before starting, the march must continue during the middle of the day, when the animals (particularly oxen) will suffer much from the heat of the sun, and so far as my experience goes, will not keep in as good condition as when the other plan is pursued. I have adopted this course from the commencement of our journey, and our oxen have continued to improve upon it."

The foregoing remarks of Capt. Marcy, seems to me, afford some useful hints and suggestions to the farmer, especially, in reference to the working hours of his oxen, during warm weather, from spring to autumn. Let the farmer commence plowing, &c., at 4 o'clock in the morning, and leave off at ten o'clock, let the cattle feed and rest, till 3 o'clock, and then work them till dusk. In this way, they would labor about the usual number of hours per day resting some five hours in midday heat, and performing their work in the cooler portions of the day; they would soon become accustomed to this change, and I have no doubt, would do better under such a course of labor, than under that usually practised by farmers, that is, working them from seven o'clock till noon and from 1 o'clock till 6 or 7 P. M. From 10 till 3 o'clock is usually, much the warmest portion of the day. By adopting the plan here recommended, those five hours of the warmest portion, of the day are avoided by the team.

OXEN VERSUS MULES.

July 11. Capt M. says, "Our oxen," although they performed more labor than the mules, are in much better condition, indeed, have been constantly improving, while the others have become somewhat poor and jaded. This goes to confirm me in an opinion I had previously formed as to the comparative powers of endurance of two different kinds of cattle, for long journeys upon the plains. I have now no hesitation in expressing a decided opinion in favor of oxen."

July 28. Capt. M. returned after an exploration of about three months, having performed a march of about one thousand miles. He lost none of his men or animals by death, desertation, or straying. The animals, particularly the oxen, many of which were so poor when

they started us to be considered almost useless all returned in fine condition, and were much better capable of performing service than when they came into his hands. LEVI BARTLETT.

Definition of Terms used in Agriculture.

Arable Husbandry—where the raising of grain is the main object of the cultivator.

Arboreal culture—cultivation of useful trees and shrubs; rural embellishments.

Assimilation—in animal and vegetable economy, the hidden process by which animals and plants are enabled to convert matters for which they have the affinity, into their own substance and nature.

Biennial Plants—such as flower and seed the second year, and then die, as the cabbage, carrot, onion.

Calcareous Soils—such as will effervesce with acids; showing the presence of lime.

Cereal Grains—those raised for bread; as corn, wheat, &c.

Corn—in Europe, the general term for all grain convertible into bread; in the United States, the term is particularly applied to maize.

Cotyledons—seed-lobes, or the two halves which separate in the act of sprouting.

Culinary Vegetables—such as are raised for the table.

Ferruginous Soils—those which abound in iron.

Herbage Plants—clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb, to be used either green or made into hay.

Inorganic matter—devoid of organs; pure earths.

Insoluble Matter—not dissolvable by the water of the soil.

Latter Math, after math, or Rowen—terms applied to the second crop of grass.

Lay, Ley, Lea—terms applied to meadow pastures, or sward.

Leguminous Crops—peas, beans, and the like; having a seed vessel with two valves in which the seeds are fixed to one side only.

Mould—organic matter in a finely divided and decomposed state, with little admixture of earth, as leaf mould, peat mould, &c.

Organic matter—animal or vegetable matters in a greater or less state of decay.

Perennial Plants—those that do not generally flower the first year, but die down to the ground, and grow up again the next spring, and so on for a number of years, as rhubarb, horse radish, &c.

Primitive Soils—such as exist in early formations of the globe, and destitute of organic remains.—*Buel's Far. Companion.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Dhooora Corn or Egyptian Millet.

Messrs. Editors; A late writer of the Scientific American says that "this grain is much cultivated and extensively consumed in India and Egypt, and the interior of Africa; it is quite equal in nutritive value to the average of English wheats, and yields a beautiful white flour. Professor Jonston, recently deceased, analy-

zed it, and found that it contained 11½ per cent. of gluten. Now since gluten is the nutritive ingredient of all our grains, this comparison of the Professor exhibits, at once, a nutritive value for the Dhooora, that surpasses some of the richest grains in use for food of man or stock." It also quotes Major R. A. Griffin, of Abbeville, South Carolina, as stating that it produces from 80 to 100 bushels of grain per acre.

I have cultivated this grain for three or four years past, and with a thorough conviction of its great value. Until this winter I have used it only as food for my poultry, which seemed quite fond of it, and thrive well when fed on it. This season I was induced to have some of it ground on the hand millstone common on our Sea Island plantations, and was quite pleased to find that though the flour was neither white, nor apparently containing as much as 11½ per cent. of the gluten, yet, with the addition of a little wheat flour, it made very palatable hot breakfast breads, especially waffles; and now is regularly served daily on the breakfast table, and my children eat little other bread, and appear quite satisfied with it; I prefer the waffles made with this flour, to those made with either wheat or rice flour. I learn from reliable authority, that when ground on larger stones, and bolted, the flour cannot be distinguished from the second quality wheat flour called "middlings," I believe. The hominy made of the grist is quite dark, and lumpy, not very palatable.

My experiments have not been at all carefully conducted with a view to test its productiveness; but I think that it will produce twice or thrice as much grain as Indian Corn on lands of the same fertility; and I have little doubt that on rich or highly manured soils, it would produce 80 to 100 bushels per acre. When planted early, (say first of March) it will ripen its first crop of heads or ears about the middle of July, and continue bearing successional crops until killed by frost. If sown later it will be much taller but ripen only one or two crops of heads; and when thus sown, I know of no crop that will produce such a prodigious quantity of green vegetable, suitable either for fodder or turning under for manure. For cutting green fodder, I think that it will not bear any comparison in sweetness of stalk with the Sorgho, or *Holcus Saccharatus* or Chinese Sugar Cane, lately introduced. I agree with Major Griffin in recommending that it should be sown and cultivated exactly as we would Indian Corn.

For a crop of early provision for ourselves, our negroes, or our stock of every kind, I know of no grain that can be compared with it; and for the combination of quantity and quality of product, I know of no equal among all our provision crops. As it has been cultivated in the Southern States for many years, there is little doubt that a sufficiency of seed can be procured in almost every neighborhood. Yours, respectfully,

R. C.
Near Beaufort, 19th January.

David Smith, of Monroe Co., Ga., says that he picked from a single vine on his farm, the past season, 176 ripe water-melons.

From the Southern Planter.

**Experiments of the Albermarle Hole and
Covener Club.**

Experiment—Corn—In reference to its Distribution in Planting, as to Distance and Arrangement. Referred to Dr. John Minor, William W. Minor and George Clive.

The experiment by *Dr. Minor* was conducted in the following manner: Two rows, one stalk in the hill; two rows, two stalks in the hill and two feet distance in the hill; two rows, three stalks in the hill and three feet distance in the hill—all the rows at equal distances from each other.

The experiment by *Mr. Clive* was as follows: One stalk in the hill, one and a half feet apart; two stalks in the hill, three feet apart; three stalks in the hill, four and a half feet apart—rows at equal distances.

The experiment made by *Mr. Wm. W. Minor* was conducted as follows: He planted four rows, distance of each from the other, five feet. They were on a hill-side—No. 1, lowest down the hill, he left one stalks in the hill two feet apart. the row next above No. 2, two stalks in the hill, four feet apart. The next row above, No. 3, three stalks in a hill, six feet apart. In No. 4, the highest on the hillside, the same conditions in all respects prevailed as in No. 1., the lowest on the hillside. The result of all these experiments were in favor of the fewer stalks in the hill and shortest distances. The rows were all adjacent.

Experiment on Top-Dressing Wheat. Conducted by Dr. William G. Carr.

He top-dressed with equal quantities of stable manure, six lots of wheat, in the first week of October, November, December, January, February and March, respectively. The land manured was thin grey highland, with a considerable admixture of sand, that without manure might have brought from three to five bushels of wheat to the acre. The manure was spread very thin, at the rate of not more than ten ox-cart loads to the acre. From the time the wheat came up until harvest, that top-dressed at the time of seeding in October, had the advantage of all the other lots. It came up more vigorously, grew faster, filled better and ripened some days earlier than the other lots. In spite of a thick growth of blue grass, this lot yielded at least fifteen bushels to the acre, whilst that adjoining, of the same character, though not manured, did not yield three. He was unable to discover any difference in the other lots.—The top-dressing had a decidedly good effect on

all, in hastening its maturity and improving the quantity and quality of the product, over the unmanured land adjoining; the crop being fully doubled on all. The fact that cold freezing weather continued till April, and was succeeded by moist, warm weather, may account for the good effects resulting from the late manuring. Wheat dressed with a very light covering of straw in February, was not benefitted by it, but the clover was very much improved.

**For the Farmer and Planter.
Book Farming.**

Progression, is the motto of the age we live in. We see the word emblazoned in every department of life; we can almost decipher it on the brow of the young and the old man, as we watch their elastic steps, and lofty bearing, in their hurry to and fro in search of new enterprises for increase of facilities in their various callings. Earth, air and sea, are yielding their latent powers to the skillful touch of man, affording him means for lightening his burden and toil in labor—increasing his comfort and pleasure. Under the proper management of the present age, in agriculture, horticulture, &c., the farmer finds his income doubling itself; his soil becomes more fertile; his compost seems to yield much more of its fertilizing qualities to the soil, in which it is deposited, producing luxuriant crops; his orchard, also, is fine and healthy, fruit well matured and delicious. The mechanic has made great improvements. A small amount of labor now yields him a great profit, from his improvements in machinery—while the steam horse stands puffing in readiness to transport the surplus products of the industry of the farmer and mechanic to the wants and comforts of distant lands, and the lightning to communicate their wishes, and bear the news of their success to distant communities. The scientific world too, is all alive to progression, schools, colleges and seminaries are springing up in every part of the country. The printing press is continually darting the rays of light from the equator nearly to the poles—almost every sheet struck off unfolds something new and advantageous to the farmer, mechanic, physician, lawyer, politician and divine; even the loafer is compelled to feel the glow of progression fall with its active influence on his dull faculties, and is tempted to lay hold on the lever offered him, and join in the ho! for better times.

Geology, minerology, philosophy, and chemistry, are emptying in their mighty aids, to facilitate practical prosperity with men, in their different callings and enterprises—men, laying

hold of the means thus offered, are astonishing one another with the magnitude of their success—while civilization and refinement follow, smiling, in the wake. That the age we live in is more prosperous and progressive than any previous age is clear to any thinking mind that looks abroad. But how came it so? how is it that this age is more prosperous than any preceding one? Is it because men are naturally wiser now than any time before? It is true that men are wiser now; but how are they so? Not naturally, but by acquirement—they owe it to books. The book farmer, the book merchant, the book taylor, &c., are attended with much better success in their professions, than those who feel themselves wiser than seven men that can render a reason, and refuse an improving change in their callings, as a great innovation on the customs of their fathers. We know that accident is the great medium through which we receive all the first great principles of improvement; while science takes what accident discovered, and applies it to the improvement of society by increasing the yield of profits to the industrious laborer.

But in the midst of the facilities which offer themselves so freely to men in their different professions, and which crown the aspirant, who uses them with such success in lightning his toil and increasing his profit, we are often pained to see many of the farmers toiling amidst their half-productive fields, gazing on their half-filled barns, blighted orchards, and impoverished stock of animals, and the no less painful task of turning out field after field as worthless, when, if they had the proper knowledge, which is at hand, and crying to them in their gates, they might almost turn their farms into a paradise, their fields would be covered with luxuriant crops, their barns well filled, their animals healthy and in good condition, no fields thrown away to be covered with broomsedge, their domicils would be surrounded with a rich and healthy soil, yielding kindly to their touch, loading them with blessings. Now, how is the unfortunate farmer to arrive at this prosperity? Get on his horse and ride among his prosperous neighbors and learn how they manage their well regulated farms? No! He need not travel, it would take too much of his time—there is no use for it—there is a better way than this: He may have a monthly visit from all the best farmers in the country, converse with them freely, and receive their advice on any subjects relating to every department of the farm. Ah! says the disheartened with his ill-success: I could never bear the ex-

pense of such visits. Perhaps the monthly visit would cost a little over eight cents per month, which, if properly received, would yield at least five dollars per month, nett profit, which will be an annual yield of sixty dollars at least, besides having all the advantages of the results of all the most costly experiments to apply without the danger of accident and loss in the trial, results which have proved of immense advantage to the farmer, and were only attained through great expense and trouble. Now, to secure all this, you have only to become a *book farmer*. Just send the Editor of some paper devoted to the farmers' interest, *one dollar*, and he will introduce you to the best farmers in the country, for one year, every month, with whom you may converse and advise at pleasure on any subject relating to the farmers' interest, and by following their advice with your own judgment, you will soon be a prosperous farmer; and also, be able to send some good results of your own experiments to your farming brethren; and thus, you may give and receive assistance, and be constantly increasing one another's prosperity—and all this for *ONE DOLLAR*.

W. L.

Garden Fruit Trees.

If you have any fruit trees in your garden, whose bark is filled with moss, or become mossy, scrape them, and give the body of each tree a painting with a mixture comprised in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 pound of flour of sulphur, and 1 quart of salt, to be well mixed together, and applied with the white-wash brush. Next spring early (or now if the ground is not frozen,) dig in around each tree, 2 inches deep, as far out as the limbs extend, a dressing of well rotted manure, 1 gallon of bone-dust, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of ashes, 1 quart of salt, and 1 quart of plaster. The effect of this treatment will be to greatly improve the health and appearance of the trees—improve the quality of the fruit, as well as increase the productive capacity of the trees. The bone-dust, ashes, salt and plaster should be raked in.—*Ex.*

From the Scientific American. Sulphur for Trees.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in an article in the *Scientific American* of the 9th instant, that you express a doubt as to the potency of sulphur applied, as stated, in causing caterpillars or worms to leave trees. I would state that I have tried the substance in the form of flowers of sulphur (washed) in the following way, successfully, upon the plum and several kinds of shade trees. I bored proportionably small holes, according to the size of the trees, through the sap wood, six or eight in number, at different heights around the trunk, though at a short distance from the ground. The holes were

then packed two-thirds full of sulphur, and plugged up with soft pine or cedar wood, and coated over with a mixture of pitch and bees-wax. I could not doubt for a moment that sulphur exhalations are obnoxious to tree worms, since from observation I know it to be the case with the red ant and some kinds of winged insects, while I think the view just set forth is well confirmed by the gradual disappearance of the worm shortly after the application of sulphur. Sulphur is exhaled from the leaves just as it is from the skin of the human body after being taken internally and absorbed by the system, which absorption is certain in the case of the tree, for upon examination the following spring, I found no sulphur, but a little gummy matter, though the hole had nearly closed up. Silver corn carried in the pockets of individuals taking sulphur, soon become blackened with a coating of sulphuret of silver, and there remains every reason to suppose that sulphur, in some form could be detected upon the leaves of trees treated in the manner alluded to.

JOHN H. RASER.

Reading, Pa., June 2, 1855.

We know that the use of sulphur for the purpose stated, has been prescribed a number of years since, but we never had seen any account published of its action—whether it was effectual or not. The foregoing is very satisfactory, and presents us with something to which our horticulturists would do well to take heed. That is, a tree may, in the manner described, be treated with medicine like animals, and this must be given periodically, not one dose to last a number of years, but for one only, during the season of sap circulation.—EDITOR COTTON PLANTER.

The Chinese Potato.

(*Dioscorea Batatas*)

Mr. John Henderson, of Kingskerwell, South Devon, (late of Pine-apple place, London,) has published a pamphlet of very great, and indeed of universal interest, describing the new and valuable Chinese esculent, and explaining the best mode of culture in this country. When the potato excited so much fearful anxiety, a discovery (remarks Mr. Henderson) scarcely less than Providential was made. This was the introduction into France by M. de Montigny, the French Consul at Shanghai, in China, of a particular kind of Yam—now known as the *Dioscorea Batatas*, or Chinese Potato—which appeared to him to be admirably calculated to meet the exigency of the crisis. The French, however did not arrive at foregone conclusions, but that love for scientific investigation which so pre-eminently distinguishes them, determined to base their opinion of the plant upon the results of a series of experiments carefully watched with reference to each particular.—These naturally comprehend the quality of the plant, in point of the flavor and nutritive properties, its productiveness, and the character of the soil upon which it might be grown with the greatest success. These experiments were

made by the most skillful horticulturist, and the results are—

I. That in point of flavor and nutritive properties, it is equal to the potato, and in the opinion of Professor Decaisne, superior.

II. That the quantity yielded is greater than that of the potato, whilst its freedom from disease renders the crop more certain.

III. That it will grow upon sandy, and generally considered barren soils, and thus affords an excellent means of turning waste land to a useful purpose, as well as to profit.

IV. That it can be propagated with the greatest facility.

V. That it may remain in the ground several years without degenerating, but on the contrary, each year it increases in size, weight and nutriment.

VI. That when harvested it may be preserved in cellars or sheds, without vegetating, for many months after the potato has become useless for food.

When these things are considered, it can not be doubted but that this esculent must ere long come into general use, and obtain that consideration at the hands of all, which its intrinsic merits so imperatively demand.

Amongst those who are pre-eminent in the attention paid to this plant is the learned Professor Decaisne, whose report is full in itself, and conclusively important in its results.

The ordinary manner in which the Chinese cultivate it is as follows:

The earth is formed into ridges, when small tubers, or portions of large ones, are planted on the top at about three feet apart; after the plants have attained a little strength, the shoots are spread over the sides of the ridges and pegged down, at the leaf end, six or eight inches from each other, (care being taken to cover the joints or parts pegged down with a portion of earth,) when they soon strike root and throw out tubers; by this means, immense quantities of roots, of the size of early framed kidney potato, are raised on a comparatively small piece of ground.

But to obtain them of a large size, small tubers, or portions, are planted on ridges, at ten inches to one foot apart, and the plants are allowed to grow freely till late in the autumn; the tubers by this means attain on an average one pound and upwards in weight. The produce, when the ground is required for other purposes, is taken up and stored away for the winter and spring; and it seems a peculiarity in this root, that if exposed to the frost, it is not injured by it.—*English Paper.*

From the Soil of the South.

Topping Cotton—Five Years' Experience.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:—The time has again arrived for me to present, through your journal, to the readers of the *Cultivator*, the fifth experiment on my place in Topping Cotton. This year it was conducted by a friend living near my plantation, a very correct man. Owing to my having changed my residence in March last, I could not attend to it. Below I give his figures. One acre of land was selected, as usual, of the same quality and the stand

the same. He had it topped the first of August--two rows topped and two skipped throughout the acre, which presents the following result:

Topped rows, made of seed cotton,.... 753 lbs.
Rows not topped..... 659

In favor of topping..... 94

I will now bring forward and show the result of every year's experiment, and bring it up to one acre instead of a half acre, that it may be more readily understood, as follows:

1851.—One acre of topped cotton,.... 738 lbs.
One acre not topped,..... 689

In favor of topping..... 49

1852.—One acre of topped cotton,.... 1026 lbs.
One acre not topped,..... 924

In favor of topping..... 102

1853.—One acre of topped cotton,.... 850 lbs.
One acre not topped,..... 720

In favor of topping..... 130

1854.—One acre of topped cotton,.... 918 lbs.
One acre not topped,..... 878

In favor of topping..... 40

1855.—One acre of topped cotton,.... 1506 lbs.
One acre not topped,..... 1318

In favor of topping..... 188

The average for the last five years, not noticing fractions of a pound, is as follows:

Average per acre of topped cotton for the last five years,..... 1007 lbs.
One acre not topped for the last five years,..... 905

Average gain per acre by topping for last five years,..... 102

This shows a gain of more than one-tenth by topping on my place for the last five years.

I am well apprised that the variation in seasons, together with the cultivation, would cause, sometimes, different results; but I think the average would be about the same, taking several years together; at least I am satisfied, and was before I commenced the experiment. If others are not satisfied, I hope they will continue it until we are brought to the light.

Wishing you, in conclusion, Messrs. Editors, every success in the most useful occupation on earth, and that the youthful science of Agriculture, so slow in developing itself, may soon take its elevated stand amongst its sisters in our Seminaries of learning, I now bid you adieu on this subject. Most truly, yours,

E. JENKINS.

Horse Pens, Choctaw Co., Miss., Jan., 1856.

P. S.—Were I living on my plantation, I would test, for the next five years, the injury, if any, done to corn by pulling the fodder off. I hope, though, some one of our brother planters in the South, will do so, as it would be but little trouble, and give us the result of his experience, and I pledge myself if he makes the difference as great as Mr. J. H. Batte, of Virginia, viz: the one-sixth of the crop of corn lost by pulling fodder, I will never pull any more as long as I can make hay of grass.

E. J.

Agricultural Education.

MESSRS. EDITORS.--In your paper of the 15, of November, I find a piece which attracts my particular attention, on the subject of *Agricultural Education*. Pieces like this will do a great deal of good. They show the farmer his calling in true light; they put him in a way of improvement not alone in enlarging his intellectual acquisitions, but likewise through these advance his material interests. There is a great evil which has prevented, and is preventing, the young farmer from taking to his calling with more interest. There is an evil, a lack of education. A farmer thinks that it is quite sufficient to send his boys to school four months yearly, unless some of them show that they know "too much to be farmers"---in that case they are more favored. He thinks a scanty education quite enough for a farmer; he never received more, and is, what he calls a good husbandman---his boys may learn of him. This results in having farms carried on now just as they were 60 years ago. I know of a piece of land which has been plowed for 50 years in a circular form, and on the corners of the field you may see high ridges of soil, accumulated during years. The owner of it, a young man, will continue to plow it just so---his "father and grandfather did so, and they knew best," he says.

Some old farmers will constantly grumble and tell us how hard they have to work to support their families, how glad they are if they realize five per cent. on their farms.---They are economical, buy no guano, lime, etc., and will have nothing to do with all new fangled notions and book farming. If they could live their lives over again they would embrace a different calling. In this way they not only bring up their sons in ignorance, but contrive to disgust them with farming. Many farmers will scrimp themselves to send their daughters to boarding schools to make ladies of them. These ladies return after a year or two, mostly full of genteel notions; they have learned to play the piano, knit edging, and work sky blue dogs in worsted. They have, as I said, become ladies; they not only will let their hard working mothers do all the house work and oversee the dairy, but they have such great ideas of their own worth they will hardly recognize their former associates because they are farmers and mechanics and work for a living; such occupations they despise, but they are greatly charmed with professional men and such, who live by their wits. This is the time when honest John listens to the song mentioned in your paper, "I would not marry a farmer's boy," &c. He follows his plow listlessly---he finds no more pride in having his furrows so straight that he can trace each one across a three acre field---his plow hits stones and jerks him from one side to the other---he throws down his hoe in disgust, will no longer remain a farmer---will be a merchant. So he goes to the city, and returns from there a few years---a gentleman---smoking cigars, his hat cocked over the left ear, thinking he is conferring favors on his former schoolmates in knowing them again, and calling his hale old father "the old man," and his

kind mother "the old woman"— he has become so wise.

I come back then to my declaration, that the present system of education is entirely wrong in regard to farmers. Give the boys a thorough agricultural education; let the boys strive more to become useful women than "ladies;" in short, let it be everywhere understood, that it is not office or calling that gives dignity to man, but that man gives dignity to them, and we shall have no more dissatisfied farmers or puny, sickly women as their wives.

South Conventry; Dec. 1 1855.

II.

[Homestead.]



Ladies' Department.

Pickles.

In the process of pickling, brass vessels, properly cleansed, are preferable to iron. No vinegar should be allowed to cool in them as this would tend to the formation of verdigris, which is an active poison. Vessels that have any grease or fatty substance about them, should also be rejected as unsuitable, and in fact none should be used that are not perfectly sweet and clean. Having prepared your receptacle, make a liquor by boiling alum and salt in vinegar, in proportion of two-thirds of a teacupful of pure salt, to a table-spoon-ful of alum in three gallons of vinegar. If any scum rises, boiling should be resorted to, and all the extraneous matter taken off till the liquor is reduced to a state of perfect purity. Moderately strong vinegar is the best for pickles. If it should lose its strength, it may be drawn off, and fresh vinegar substituted. The best cucumbers for pickles are those that are small and green and of tolerably rapid growth.

When you have done pickling for the season, decant the liquor, and scald and skim it as above directed, until it is freed from all extraneous matter, and rendered perfectly pure and clear; then put in the cucumbers and scald without boiling for five minutes, return them to the jars while hot. Cucumbers preserved in saturated brine may be prepared for pickling simply by soaking and scalding. When this process is adopted, no salt need be added to the vinegar. If peppers or spice are deemed advisable they should be added to the liquor while hot, and before it is introduced to the pickles. A few bell peppers added to the mass will tend to impart a good flavor, and give a pungent taste to the vinegar. The long prickly cucumber is perhaps the most elegant for pickling, although the green cluster is a variety for this purpose.

[N. Y. Northern Farmer.]

From the Ohio Cultivator. Soap Making.

D. W. C. B., of Miami County, inquires how to manage in making good soap, as he has had bad 'luck' in this operation. We do not believe there is any more *luck* in making soap than in making rail fence. The only requisite is to know how. The following, from a correspondent in the third volume of the *Ohio Cultivator*, is such advice as we should give in the matter, premising that the ashes, while in gathering, should be kept dry. The presence of a small quantity of salt in the grease will not prevent its union with the lye:

"Put lime in the bottom of your leach; say one bushel for ten of ashes; (if you saturate your ashes with hot water two or three days before running off your lye, you will obtain the strength much better;) run off your lye, and have it clean, and strong enough to bear an egg the bigness of a dime above the surface; put it into your barrel or tub cold, and for one barrel melt and turn in about thirty pounds of clean grease or lard; stir it well together, and stir frequently for three or four days, and you will have 'nice' white, pleasant smelling soap, one gallon of which will be worth more than two gallons of the black rank soap made by boiling lye, bones, rinds and scraps all together.

CYNTHIA."

Furniture.

As in dress, so in furniture—a little taste is better than much money without it. There are certain articles which, if good, cost much, such as carpets and mirrors. But couches, lounges, ottomans, and chairs may be quite cheap, and also very tasteful, by the exercise of a little art and industry. A common chair which costs a dollar, stuffed and covered at the cost of another dollar, may be a better and more beautiful article than you may buy for ten; and five dollars and a few hours' labor will give you a couch really more elegant, as well as more comfortable than a sofa that costs fifty. But a piano forte, like a good mirror, has the element of cost and to save a hundred dollars in one or twenty in the other, is poor economy. Plate glass keeps its value; and a good tone is worth more than all outside finish.

Don't make your rooms gloomy. Furnish them for light and let them have it. Daylight is very cheap; and candle or gas-light you need not use often. If your rooms are dark, all the effect of furniture, pictures, walls, and carpets are lost.

Finally, if you have beautiful things, make them useful. The fashion of having a nice parlor, and then shutting it up all but three or four days in a year when you have company; spending your own life in a mean room, shabbily furnished, or an unhealthy basement, to save your things, is the meanest possible economy. Go a little further—shut up your house, and live in a pig pen! The use of nice and beautiful things is to act upon your spirit—to educate you and make you beautiful.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VII., No. 4, : : : : April, 1856.

To our kind friends who have not only expressed their good will but demonstrated it by sending up respectable lists of new subscribers of late, we take pleasure in returning our sincere thanks. To such as have neglected to notify us of their intention to discontinue their paper according to our repeated request—before commencing a new volume—but, instead, receiving from one to three numbers, and then sending the paper back mutilated and written on with a “flourish,” “stop this paper,” and owing at the same time for from one to six volumes. We say to all such, you are doing us great *injustice*, although you may consider such course both honest and honorable. A subscriber has the undoubted right to discontinue his paper at any time *provided* he pays for the then current volume, and not without unless he has ordered it discontinued previous to the commencement of the volume and paid up all arrearages.

R. A. S., our kind and attentive friend, after speaking of the obstructions that a few are attempting to throw in our way—of the manner in which the Farmer & Planter was gotten up, and the cause which led to its establishment, says: “The paper had great difficulties to contend with, but has survived them, and will flourish if the Agriculturists will sustain it as it is their interest and duty to do. No individual has as strong claims on the agricultural community or Society as the Editor of the Farmer and planter, and if there are any favors going”—but we have extracted enough to give the sentiments of our friend, and will desist. Should have been pleased to have published his letter entire, but for his “preferring” otherwise.

J. W. L., Leesville, S. C., on making a remittance, says:—“I am only sorry that I am not able to induce all my neighbors to subscribe for the Farmer and Planter, as I wish it success. I am succeeding finely in raising manure and improving an old poor sand-hill place, which astonishes my neighbors, and they begin to bestir themselves, and enquire my mode, &c. I am always begging them to subscribe to your paper,” &c. You are right friend L., go on, make and apply manure,—your anti-book farming neighbors may remark and make sport of your efforts for a while, till their own eyes convince them of your success, they will then begin to wonder how it is—will begin to make

enquiry, and finally follow your good example, both in the farm operations, and in patronizing the agricultural papers, that are all the time laboring in their cause, and with from many of them now no thanks, but rather calumny and abuse.

O. W., Winnsboro, S. C., on sending up his subscription, says. “I had intended to say something through the *Farmer and Planter*, to my brother planters, but at this time must decline. God speed the cause you are advocating, it meets my hearty concurrence. You may hear from me before long: With my best wishes for your success, I am, &c.” Thanks, friend W., shall be pleased to hear from you at any and all times, and to give through the *Farmer and Planter*, your views to your brother planters.

L. L. McL., Adamsville, S. C., on making a handsome remittance, informs us that an Agricultural Club has been formed in his neighborhood, and consequently he has succeeded in procuring the names of several of the members as subscribers to the *Farmer and Planter*—that premiums have been offered on experiments in wheat growing, &c.—that he will send us the result of the contest, for the *Farmer and Planter*, which will be most acceptable as well as reports of all other experiments that may be made by the club. May our friends keep “the ball in motion,” which they have with deserving credit “started.”

We might make many other extracts from letters of other kind friends, but our space will not allow us to do more at present. We thank all for the kind expressions of good will for our feeble efforts in their cause.

Contributions.

Some of our old and most deservedly esteemed correspondents have again appeared in their place, which we are quite sure will be gratifying to our readers.—We also have some “new hands at the bellows” which we welcome to a place in our picture. If we could persuade every reader to contribute his mite to our columns it would add much to the interest and value of our paper.

Patent Office Seed.

The Hon: Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, is entitled to many thanks for packages of seeds, including several packages of Spanish Spring Wheat. Most of which have been distributed among our neighboring subscribers—coming to hand too late to send to a distance.

The Weather.

We had on the 12th of March, we hope, our last snow for the season. The first Martin was seen by us on Sunday 16th. And we a few days before heard the cooing of the dove. Fruit trees are remarkably backward, however, not even a plum bloom up to the 20th, and hence the prospect for a good fruit year is flattering. Wheat seems to raise its head but slowly. Early sown oats are promising. Less corn in the ground at this date than usual, and much of that planted without a proper preparation of the land—which, however, has been pretty well sub-soiled by the deep freezings of the past unparalleled winter.

Grape Culture.

A communication from an old and respected friend, has been received, but too late to appear in this number, it shall be attended to in our next.

A Random Shot---Raising Mules, &c.

The following article from "Random Shooter," is the one referred to in our last. The attention of friend Broyles is, especially, called to the concluding remarks respecting the boots.—ED.

If there is any one thing, more than another, in which my neighbors delight in agreeing, it is that I am no farmer. Having then by common consent (*nemo con*) no place in the picture, and therefore no caste to loose, I will in enclosing my subscription, let go a random shot or two for your own use, as a sort of set off against your loss of interest for my non-conformity to your rules. And let me here say as a beginning, that I had a strong idea of sending you another quarter, to pass the next number of my copy of the Farmer and Planter, as far as the rough edges and double leaves are concerned, through your clippers. Always eager to see the contents of your paper when it arrives, you can readily imagine how annoying it is to have to hunt up an old case knife, and then spend five minutes in cutting leaves before I can enjoy the anticipated feast. I admire your policy of publishing your receipts, it doubtless ensures prompt payments, for every man likes to see his name in print; while some, ambitious of notoriety as a producer and vender, append it to a lengthy communication, in commendation of some favorite seed or instrument, which would appear much more graceful under the head of advertisements. Others are satisfied to see it in the list of payments. I see in your January number, an article signed "Saluda," on the evil of raising mules: This is beginning to attract the attention of planters, as one of the curses of the age, and your notion of raising some mules and some horses, reminds me of the man who cut off the monkey's tail by inches to keep it from hurting. If an evil, it should be cut off at once. All our mares are wanting to raise a productive race; I see no medium in the case. Unlike everything else, the more mules raised the higher will be the price, and its tendency is to extinguish the race. I would here suggest to agricultural societies, to abolish silver cups, Jackasses and mules, and substitute something more utilitarian and more agricultural, say some fertilizer for the former, and any animal of productiveness and substantial benefit to the country for the latter. Having some experi-

ence in that line, I would like to say something on the indirect beneficial results of buying corn at one dollar per bushel, but I have not time. I think it can be demonstrated that by having to buy corn two years in succession at that price, will do more towards stimulating its future production, than all the dissertations that have ever been written on its cultivation.

I have just planted a package of the Spanish Spring Wheat, and will give you the result in due time. I planted it for the especial purpose of getting friend Broyles' boots; but I don't wish him to have them made until he gets my measure, for my foot has never subscribed to the arbitrary rule of numbers.

RANDOM SHOOTER.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Corn not Injured by Peas.

MR. EDITOR:—I think I saw a piece in one of the last year's numbers of the *Farmer and Planter*, where some planter wanted to know whether peas planted in corn would not injure the corn. Below I will give you my experience of the last year, and if you deem it worth publishing, you can do so; and if not, make whatever disposition you please of it. You know, as well as I do, that the last year provisions was scarce with a good many, and I happened to be among that number, and not wanting to plant early by themselves, because it would take work from my cotton, corn and other crops to make them, I came to the conclusion to try them in my corn, and make the same working or plowing that made my corn make the peas. I broke up the ground in February. ---the land had been resting the year previous, for that reason I broke it up, as I always do if I can in rested land, when intended for corn or cotton. I laid off in March 4 feet by 5; the first of May I ploughed the corn the 4 feet way, with a bull-tongue plough as close as I could get to the corn, I then planted two hills of the early shinney pea in the corn the 4 feet way. I then plowed the corn the 5 feet way the two last plowings, which made the corn as well as the peas; and I am satisfied that the peas did not injure the corn that I could perceive at all, and I made a very fine crop of corn and the best crop of early peas I have ever made. The peas began to ripen about the 18th or 20 of August, and I picked them at different times, which made four times that they bore. I am so far satisfied that they did not injure my corn, that I shall plant a good part of my corn in the early shinney pea in the same way. Any planter wishing to try the same thing, I would advise them to plant

rested land. I shall try them again in the same way, notwithstanding I have a plenty of corn for this season; I find that a change from corn to peas with my horses helps them very much and will soon fatten them. S. S*****.

P. S.—I hope Broomsedge will continue to write, and also Pine Woods and S. H., for I want to hear something more about hogs. You shall hear from me again. S. S.

REMARKS.—We shall be pleased to hear from S. S***** again, but he will please recollect that it is departing from our rule to publish any communication, unless accompanied by a responsible name. His present article, conflicting with our expressed opinion on the subject of injury to corn from having peas grown with it, more perhaps than with many others, we give a place contrary to our rule. We would as soon believe that weeds grown with corn would not lessen the crop as that peas would not. And we think that if S. S. had left a few rows without peas, treated all alike, gathered and measured each, separately, he might have arrived at a different conclusion.—Ed. F. & P.

Turtle Soup---From Beans.

We have often heard of *mock-turtle* soup, and, like many others, have often eaten of it, presuming for the moment that we were partaking of the article made from the Simon-pure Green Turtle, when, in fact, it derived all its dignity of flavor from a calf's head and the cunning of the cook. But whoever before heard of *Turtle-Soup* being made of *Spanish Beans*? Why, the writer of this has not only heard, but eaten of it, with the *gusto*, not of an epicure, but with the appetite and taste of a man keen and discriminating, because they had not been vitiated by inordinate indulgence,—who believes that the philosophy of health consist in stopping at that point which repudiates *gormandizing*, believing it to be the antipodes of enjoyment,—and who looks upon moderation in eating, as the true safe-guard of every one, who would preserve the energies of his body and mind in their integrity and vigor.

When we commenced the above paragraph, our intention was, simply, to give the *recipe* for making a soup out of *Spanish Beans*, which is so like *Turtle Soup*, that very many, who may eat of it, would smack their lips under the pleasing conceit that they had really partaken of the genuine article; but we find that we have unwittingly fallen into a fit of moralizing, and as that was foreign from our object, we will dismount from our stilts, and give the *recipe*.

Take the usual quantity of beans, (the *Spanish*, a black bean, sometimes called *Black Mexican*, at others, *Black Dwarf*.) wash them, put them into a pot with the proper quantity of water, boil them until thoroughly done, then dip the beans out of the pot and press them through a colander, return the flour of the beans thus pressed through the colander, into the water in the pot in which they were boiled; then tie up some *thyme* in a clean linen or cotton bag, put it into the pot and let it *simmer* a few min-

utes; then boil a few eggs *hard*, take the shells off, quarter the eggs and put them into the soup together with a sliced lemon, add a little butter, and season with salt and pepper, and you will have a soup so nearly approaching the flavor of the real turtle soup, that few, except for the absence of the meat, would be able to distinguish the difference.

Those who like wine in their soup, can of course add it so as to suit their respective tastes.

We give this *recipe*, in order to encourage the culture among other varieties of the Bean of this particular one, and to allow time to procure seed for next year's planting.

This variety of the bean is nearly black, which imparts to the soup the color of that made from turtle—it is rich in the elements of nutrition, delicious in flavor, and as we think, a very superior variety—a variety that should have a place in every Agriculturist's garden—if not in his field---as besides its excellence for culinary purpose, it is a prolific bearer.

Some, in the preparation of this *Bean-turtle-soup* add four-meat balls, which are prepared thus---

Chop beef, or veal, (boiled or unboiled) very fine, together with hard-boiled eggs, season with thyme, savory, chop fine, and with mace and cloves powdered; mix the whole together with a little wheaten flour---roll the mass into balls, and place them into the pot of soup to simmer a short time.

Shelter Cheaper than Fodder.

Notwithstanding much has been written during a few years past, especially in the agricultural journals, on the true principles of Winter protection and feeding of domestic animals, there is still a great amount of costly ignorance on this subject.

Last winter we chanced upon the farm of a man who possessed a fair share of intelligence upon general matters, and we were not a little surprised to find him still clinging to the old opinion, that his stock wintered better when exposed to cold, than if warmly housed. He kept no account of the amount of food consumed, but his observations had taught him---and truly, that his sheep, for instance, consumed more food in a cold winter than in one of moderate temperature; and he reasoned that if they ate more it indicated better health, and a faster growth of flesh and wool, and of course, a greater profit. Following out this opinion, he kept a flock of sheep in an open field, exposed to bleak winds and pelting storms. In this field he had placed a number of small stacks of hay, to one after another of which they had free access, and upon which they made rapid inroads. Their only shelter was afforded by the leeward side of these hay-stacks, and by the stone walls that surrounded the field, together with a grove upon the northern side that served to break off the wind from that direction, but from entering which they were prevented by the intervening fence. He was quite sure they ate better when thus exposed than if housed or allowed a warm shelter around and under the barn. His other stock were treated in a similar manner. Instead of warm sheds or stables they fed and slept in

a cold open yard. He said it kept them in better "heart, and gave them a sharper appetite"—as to the latter, he was doubtless correct.

But he, like thousands of others, had drawn his conclusions from a false theory, which a few careful experiments would have corrected. He should have considered that the profitability of keeping animals depends not upon the absolute amount of food they consume, but upon the greater or less product of flesh, wool, &c; obtained from a given amount of nutriment. Had he weighed his animals in the Fall and divided them, keeping one part in close, warm sheds or stalls, and the other part in the colder situation, he would have found that the protected animals, while consuming less food, gained more in weight than the others, and in May or June would have been in superior health and heart. In the case referred to, it was found necessary to give the sheep a dose of tar, by applying it upon their noses in the Spring to operate as a tonic and counteract the "running at the nose," produced by colds, which sheep "catch" as well as men. There is a principle or two involved in feeding and nutrition, which, if well understood by all who have the care of animals, would render their labor doubly profitable.—The food consumed by animals serves a double, a treble purpose. It supplies the waste of the system produced by the natural wear of the various organs, and keeps up respiration and the resulting heat. What is left after these ends are served goes to increase the flesh or weight.

The *wear* depends upon the amount of exercise taken; hence the more *quiet* animals are kept after allowing just enough exercise to preserve the organs in a healthy state, the less will be the amount of food required to supply the waste.

The heat of the body results from the consumption of carbonaceous food, especially the oily and starchy portions. The union of the carbon in a tallow candle or oil lamp with the surrounding air, producing the heat and the flame, has an exact counterpart in the lungs and blood of the animal, where the air drawn in at respiration unites with the oily or fatty matter in the blood, and gives heat to the system.

On a warm day not much heat is removed from the surface of the body, and the animal breathes less rapidly and fully, and less fat is consumed to supply wasted heat. If the same amount of oily food is consumed and digested as on a cold day, there will be a larger surplus to be stored away as fat. As a matter of course, the colder the weather the less surplus fat, or profit, will be obtained from the food.

Another point usually overlooked is this: In the coarser substances—such as hay and straw consumed by animals, there is but a small proportion of oily or carbonaceous matter; and to get at this, it is necessary to digest a prodigious quantity of food. This overtaxes the digestive organs, and results in more or less debility.

We have here an explanation why a smaller quantity of meat, which supplies oil and starch, (both of which are rich in carbon, the chief heat-producing element,) will keep an animal in so much better health.

The principles above indicated, which are fully established by both scientific theory and oft-repeated experiment, lead to the certain conclusion that, for all kinds of animals, whether kept as stock, or for fattening, it is most profitable to furnish warm shelter. We repeat: a flock of sheep, or a drove of cattle, will, without doubt, eat much less food, and gain much more in weight, if kept nearly at summer-heat during winter, than if left exposed to our inclement weather.—*Ex.*

Useful Recipes.

WASHING SILVERWARE.—It seems that housekeepers who wash their silverware with soap and water, as the common practice is, do not know what they are about. The proprietor of one of the largest and oldest establishments in the city of Philadelphia says that "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds; it makes it look like pewter. Never put a particle of soap about your silver, then it will regain its original lustre. When it wants polish, take a piece of soft leather and whiting, and rub it hard."

TO CLEAN KNIVES AND FORKS.—Hold the knives straightly on the board, and pass them backward and forward in as straight a line as possible. Forks should be cleaned with a stick covered with buff-leather, and finished with a brush. The best article for cleaning is the powder of the well-known Flanders bricks.

To Make Yeast.—Take one handful of hops, one apple, one potato sliced, boil in two quarts of water; while hot strain off and stir in wheat flour until it is thick as paste; coarse flour is best. Grate one large apple, one large potato, place them in a gallon jar, pour in the batter, when sufficiently cool, add a little yeast; in twelve hours it will be fit for use. E. G. W

Killing Fowls.—Only turkeys and geese should be bled to death; the flesh of chickens becomes dry and insipid from loss of blood. The Poultry Journal says take a blunt stick, and strike the bird a smart blow on the back of the neck about the third joint.

To Take Out Spermaceti.—If the spermaceti has fallen on the dress or coat in such a quantity as to stand up in a lump, you may gently remove a part of it with a knife. But do not attempt to scrape it all off, as that will injure the fabric of the article. You need only try to dislodge a little from the surface, and even this may be omitted. You have merely to hold the article before the fire, (not near enough to scorch,) spreading it out on your hands. You will soon see the spermaceti begin to evaporate, a small vapor or smoke rising from it, and the grease disappearing rapidly; so that, in a short time, no trace of it will remain. We know, by experience, that this method is always successful. Spermaceti may be removed by laying a white paper over it, and pressing the place with a warm iron; but heated irons are not always to be had, and it is more convenient to hold the article to the fire,

WHAT CAUSES THE DECAY OF TIMBER.—Some years ago a philosopher, being acquainted with the fact that every species of fungus, which is the real source of the rot in timber, can vegetate only on substances which are soluble in water, made the following experiment with sawdust. He took a portion of sawdust from a heap, and divided it into two equal parts. One heap was washed over and over again in the water, till everything soluble was removed; the other heap was undisturbed. Both, having been dried, were placed, side by side, in a damp, close vault, and allowed to remain there several weeks. They were at length taken out, and the following was the result:—that portion which was washed until nothing more could be carried off by water, remained clean and bright as when carried into the vault: the unwashed portion became the prey of foul parasites, and was completely imbedded in an offensive mass of mould. This experiment proved the theory of the philosopher, and convinced him, that, if by any means our timber of any sort could be deprived of all those matters contained in it which are soluble in water, it could be kept any number of years entirely free from rot.

LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	AMOUNT.
Capt Geo Turnipseed, Glymphville,	"	\$1.
Capt R H Williams, Newberry C. H.,	"	1.
J C Edwards, McCantsville,	"	1.
J P Dantzler,	"	1.
Dr R W Bats,	"	1.
W Evans,	"	1.
D W Evans,	"	1.
A C Bomar Fort Prince,	"	4.
D H Kerr, Buckhead,	"	1.
Jas S Spearman, Shop Springs,	"	1.
Maj Charles Warley, Walterboro,	"	1.
Wm Knauff, Pendleton,	"	1.
James Broom, Silverton,	"	1.
R G. Edwards, Society Hill, (vol 5)	"	1.
Jno T Minter, Sandersville,	"	1.
A J Stewart, Dry Creek,	"	1.
Charleston Library Society,	"	3.
H H Gooch, Lancaster C H.,	"	1.
Col T P Ballard, Long Street (vol 6)	"	1.
E J Lide, Darlington C H., (vol 5,)	"	1.
R A R Hallum, Jackson's Creek, (vol 5 & 6,)	"	2.
C M Broom, Winnsboro,	"	1.
W D West, North Santee,	"	1.
J A Gray, Moffettsville, (vol. 6)	"	1.
H A Glenn, Thompsons,	"	2.
E P Smith, Spartanburg C. H.,	"	1.
C H Rice, Beaufort, (vol. 5)	"	1.
R M Palmer, Warrenton,	"	1.
Capt J L Boyd,	"	1.
H Wofford, Hebron,	"	1.
Col J Jeffries, "Thickety or Cowdeysville,	"	1.
J Wingard, Lexington C. H.,	"	1.
J Mims,	"	1.
Wm C Puckett, Millway, (vol 4)	"	1.
Thos McDill, Haslewood,	"	1.
Gov J H Hammond, Beech Island,	"	1.
Geo McCutchen, Bishopville,	"	1.
Dr O B Irvine, Greenville C. H., S. C.,	"	2.
Wm Youmans, Gillisonville,	"	1.
Dr Jno Wilson, Jedburg,	"	1.
Col J D Ashmore, Anderson C. H.,	"	1.
A N Stuckey, Cartersville,	"	1.
Dr J O Hale, Leavensworth,	"	1.
Elias Davis,	"	1.
W J McCawn, Philadelphia,	"	1.
Dr A P Cater, Anderson C. H., (vols 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,)	"	5.
Col H Hammond, Anderson C H. (vols. 4 & 5.)	"	2.
Maj E J Earle, Evergreen,	"	1.
David Mobley, Gladdens Grove,	"	1.
T H Zimmerman, St Matthews,	"	1.
Wm A Burns, Lewisville, (vols 4, 5, 6)	"	3.
Wm M Shannon, Camden, (all right) (vol. 7,)	"	1.
Col E P Jones, Greenville c h, vol 6)	"	1.
Jas P Boyce,	"	1.
Maj J R Vance, Cokesbury,	"	1.
E S Allen, Woodruffs, (vol. 5)	"	1.
E S Allen,	" (vol. 7)	"
Sam'l Pilgram,	"	"
Jas Brewton,	"	"
Capt S Willis,	"	"
Col J M Crook,	"	"
Geo E Dehard,	"	"
J Leatherwood,	"	"
A B Woodruff,	"	"
W S Brewton,	"	"
Chancy Lanford,	"	"
S Brewton,	"	"
J C Lanford,	"	"
P M Brewton, Barleywood, (vol 5)	"	"
Maj W Hannah,	" (vol. 7)	"
J E Sherman,	"	"
Gen Niles Nesbit, Crowsville,	"	"
Dr F M Tucker,	"	"
J Drummond, Cashville,	"	"
J J Miller, Poolsville,	"	"
W Allen, Spartanburg C. H.,	"	"
B Boykin, Camden, (vol 5)	"	1.
Capt J Boykin,	" (vol 7)	1.
W D Hogan	" (vol 4)	1.
Capt L B Jeter, Fishdam,	"	1.
Jno E Tobin, Blackville, (vols. 1, 2)	"	2.
Geo R Cherry, Esq., Pendleton,	"	1.
J G Harrison, Flemington,	Fla.,	1.
S McDowell, Franklin, (vol. 6,)	N. C.,	1.
Dr G O Buntyn, High Hill,	Tenn.	1.
Thos E Miller, Greneda,	Miss.	1.
Rev C A Crowell, Cassville, (vol 5. 6 & 7.)	Ga.,	3.
Mrs M P Wynne, Berkshire,	"	4.
Col D Clopton, Vanwert. (vol 6, 7, 8,)	"	3.
Robt P Lide, Richmond,	Ala.,	1.
L B Mereer, Chenuba,	"	1.
St. Helena Ag'l Soc. Beaufort, (v. 6)	S. C.	\$1.00
H Dodd, Boiling Springs,	"	1.
P B Hall,	"	1.
Dr H W Leland, Greenwood. (v. 1 to 5)	"	5.
Capt B T Mims, Edgefield, (v. 6,)	"	1.
L L McLaurin, Bennettsville,	"	1.66
L L McLaurin's club, Adamsville,	"	8.34
Maj J D Wright, Spartanburgh,	"	1.
Capt Geo Anderson, Walterloo,	"	1.
Wm Sturgis, Rock Hill,	"	1.
Rev A White,	"	1.
Dr Thos Smith, Society Hill (v. 5 & 6)	"	2.

Rev. S Banknight, Leesville	S. C.	1
Dr H H Edmon's	"	1
Maj J M Barr	"	1
J M Woods, Carmel Hill	"	2
A J. ———, Edgfield c. h.	"	1
Robt. McClintock, Southtown, (v. 6)	"	1
R B Smith, Smith's Store	"	1
H M Moyer, Orangeburg c. h.	"	1
A Hunter, Monterey, (vol. 6)	"	1
Taos Stacy, Greenwood	"	1
A A King	"	1
W J Bawn, Yorkville	"	1
R B Caldwell, Hazlewood	"	1
Alex. Kirkpatrick, Gladdens Grove	"	1
Jno Grafton	"	1
Capt D R Stephenson, Rossville	"	5
Capt O R Brown	"	1
John Douglass, Backstocks	"	1
Thos M Lyles, Buckhead, (vols. 4 to 8)	"	5
Stephen M Johnson, [Where's your office?]	"	1
Capt T B Byrd, Greenwood, (vol. 4)	"	1
Dr W L Anderson	" (v. 6)	1
Wm. J Simpson, Mattsville	"	1
Wm C Puckett, Milway, (vols. 5 & 6)	"	2
Jas Bryan, Yorkville	"	1
Jas Crawford	"	1
R D Waldrop, Chappel's Depot	"	1
A M Smith	"	1
Dr E Andrews, Phoenix, [vol. 6 & 7]	"	2
W P Andrews	" [vol. 6]	1
W C Hunter	" [vol. 6]	1
Geo Caldwell	" [vol. 6]	1
Wm Kinster, Columbia	"	1
D L Dantzler, McCantsville	"	1
J C Jeiger, Smiley Run	"	3
Dr Jos S Marshall, White Hall, [v. 6 & 7]	"	2
Jas Marshall, Sr.	" [vol. 6 & 7]	2
A Douglass	" [vol. 7]	1
A L Jones, Sumterville, (vol. 5)	"	1
Dr J Holland, 93 Station, (vol. 5 & 6)	"	2
J W Lee, Leesville	"	1
H L Drafts, Hollow Creek	"	1
Dr Wm F Barton, Orangeburg	"	1
Wm. Barnes, Allendale	"	2
L R Jennings, Sumterville	"	1
J M Phillips, Colonels Fork	"	1
N B Foster, Warsaw	"	1
M Harbin, Fair Play	"	2
Wm Hambleton, Penleton	"	1
J P Harriss, Townville	"	2
Chas. Haynie, Evergreen	"	1
Brian Burress, Anderson	"	1
Dr A Evans	"	1
Gen J W Gnyton	"	1
Jno Wilson, Esq.	" [vol. 3]	1
I W Taylor	" [vol. 6]	1
B D Dean	"	1
T A Wideman	" [vol. 6]	1
Wm Harrison	"	1
David Geer	"	1
Jeptha Wilson	"	1
T H Lundy, Edgfield	"	1
S Leverett, Storeville	"	1
A C Dean, Sleepy Creek	"	1
Jas S Adams	"	1
Col A M Smith, Monterey	"	1
R Stewart, Newberry	"	2
O Woodward, Winsboro	"	1
B Cockrel	"	1
Jno R. Wilson, Due West	"	1

R M Pickens, Equality	S. C.	1
Capt M B Williams, Peafcetown	"	1
Benj Tarrant, Sterling Grove, [vol. 5, 6 & 7]	"	3
P S Johnson, Craytonville, [vol. 5 & 7]	"	3
Josh. Arker, Belton	"	1
Hugh Wallace, Halfawaka	Ala.	2
H Yarborough, Athens	"	4
Joel Sprigner, Wetumpka	Aa.	1
J H Bryson, Chuckey Bend	Tenn.	1
C W Arnold, Palmetto	Ga.	2
J M Miller, Augusta	Ga.	1
J Eve, Esq.	"	1
R B Johnson, Forsythe	"	1

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Division of the Farm and Clover Culture	71
Behind the Age	73
Review of the February No. of the Farmer and Planter	74
Mechanics	75
Breeds and Management of Hogs	76
A remedy for Colic in Horses	77
Soiling Cows	78
Nutrient in the Apple	79
Report on Herds Grass	79
Exploration	80
Definition of Terms used in Agriculture	81
The Dhooa Corn or Egyptian Millet	81
Experiments of the Albermarle Hole and Corner Club	82
Book Farming	82
Garden Fruit Trees	83
Sulphur for Trees	83
The Chinese Potato	84
Topping Cotton---Five years' Experience	84
Agricultural Education	85
Ladies' Department	86
Contributions	87
Patent Office Seeds	87
The Weather	87
Grape Culture	88
A Random Shot---Raising Mules, &c.	88
Corn not Injured by Peas	88
Turtle Soup---From Beans	89
Shelter Cheaper than Fodder	89
Useful Recipes	90

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CASH.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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HAS now in Store a large and well selected assortment of all descriptions of goods usually found in a Shoe Store, Negro's peg and nailed Brogans, Stitch Downs, House Servants' Shoes, all classes, which are offered by the case, dozen or single pair, at the lowest figures, CASH.

—ALSO—

LADIES' FINE BLACK AND COLORED
GAITERS, Ladies' Kid and Morocco Walking
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—ALSO—

GENTS' FINE CALF, DRESS, PUMP AND STITCHED BOOTS, of his own manufacture.

—ALSO—

French and American CALF SKINS, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.

N. B.—The manufacturing department is under the superintendence of an experienced workman, and all work entrusted to his care warranted to give satisfaction.

W. S. WOOD.

185, Richardson Street, Columbia, S.C.
April, 1856. [4—tf]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of **WATER-MELLON SEED**, of the **FINEST** and **BEST** qualities for *Size* and *Taste*, (some of the melons, last year, weighed from 35 to 40 lbs.) Persons desiring seed can be supplied at thirty cents a gill. They can be sent by mail.

Address, R. H. HICKS, P. M.
March, 19, 1856.] of Hicksville, N. C.

To Stock Raisers.

MY MORGAN HORSE will stand through the Spring Season at the following places: Ninety-Six, Bozmanns, Cokesbury, Greenwood, and at my plantation, 3 miles below Cambridge, and will be let to mares on the following terms: Five dollars cash in hand for the single visit; ten dollars for the season, and fifteen dollars for insurance. Having heretofore given his pedigree in the *Farmer and Planter*, I deem it unnecessary now. His colts give general satisfaction, and his business so increasing, I fear I shall be under the necessity of limiting him. **JAMES CRESWELL.**

April, 1856.

4

tf

NURSERYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS AND FARMERS.

THE

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL REVIEW: A JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART.

SUPERBLY AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

Devoted to the Advancement of the Rural Interests in America.

THIS one of the largest and most elaborate works of the kind in the world.

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A experienced corps of practical writers, seven in number, are engaged to fill its columns.

It contains seventy large pages and is printed on the finest pearl-surfaced paper, manufactured expressly.

TERMS:—\$2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Fifty cents commission on each subscriber allowed to those who act as agents. \$1,000 will be distributed at the end of the year among those who send us the twenty largest lists of subscribers. These premiums will be paid in cash. The first premium will be \$500.

The following are selected from hundreds of similar notices, voluntarily contributed by contemporaneous publications:

The *HORTICULTURAL REVIEW* deserves the most liberal patronage. It is not only eminently practical, but is written in a style that equals the best efforts of the late A. J. Downings.—*Knickerbocker.*

The most elegant and useful book of the kind that has ever come under our observation.—*Register.*

Mr. Reagles, the Editor of the *HORTICULTURAL REVIEW*, is a practical pomologist, and one of the finest scholars our country boasts of. He possesses the glowing descriptive powers of Dickens, the elegant gossip of Walpole, combined with a thorough knowledge of rural art.—*State Police Tribune.*

Farmers, buy it for your sons—buy it for your daughters. It is a rich intellectual treat; a rare combination of the beautiful and the useful.—*Argus, N. Y.*

We had thought that in Downing's death, the eloquent advocate of rural adornment had become only a cherished remembrance; but in Mr. Reagles we discover an equally rich mine of mental wealth, that betokens the influence of the spirit that is gone.—*Montrose Tribune.*

Advertisers will find this an unsurpassed medium of publicity, as the *HORTICULTURAL REVIEW* circulates extensively in every State in the Union. Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$10 per page.

WOOD ENGRAVING

Those requiring Wood Engraving, can have their orders executed in an unrivalled manner. *Special attention* is given to views of **ANIMALS**; an experienced English Draughtsman is engaged for this express purpose. Persons living at a distance can forward a daguerotype of the object [by mail] they wish engraved, which will be a sufficient guide to obtain a perfect *fac-simile*. Stock Breeders will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Our Exchange list is already very large. A further extension is not desired, unless publishers are willing to give the above advertisement several insertions in their respective papers.

Agricultural Books can be furnished on every useful subject, from both English and American publishers, by enclosing to our address the price of the book required.

Specimen copies will be forwarded on the receipt of 18 cts. in postage stamps.

C. REAGLES, PUBLISHER,
208 Broadway, New York.

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ROBERT I. HAMILTON.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD.

HAMILTON & BYTHEWOOD.
 Auction and Commission Merchants,
 FOR THE SALE OF
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 GRAIN,
 AND ALL MANNER OF
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 204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,
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Stenhouse, Allen & Co, Wittie & Goodwin
 Charleston; John A. Crawford, Edwin J. Scott, Rich-
 ard Anderson, Richard O'Neill, Columbia, S. C.;
 James R. Aiken, Winnsboro', S. C.; James Pagan
 & Co., Chester C. H., S. C.; S. N. Stowe & Co.,
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 Edward Sill, Salisbury, N. C.; R. C. Cooke, Con-
 cord, N. C.; Dr. W. Holy, Lexington; N. C.
 February, 1856, [1--tf]

H. MULLER.

R. D. SENN.

MULLER & SENN,
 Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
 No. 249 Richardson Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

A Full and Complete Stock of Groceries
ALWAYS ON HAND.

January, 1856, [1--tf]

Land for Sale.

I have a valuable tract of land near Pendleton, that I would sell at a fair price and on accommodating terms. The tract contains 700 acres, about 300 of which is under good fence and in cultivation. This place was a few years since owned and occupied by the late venerable F. K. HUGG, by whom it was much improved and embellished. The dwelling house is large and conveniently arranged, say 100 by 45 feet, 12 or 14 rooms and 8 fire-places. Kitchen, smoke-house, dairy with a dry-well, ice-house, bathing-room &c., all ample. In the garden, which is laid out with much taste, there is a hot-house of pisa work, a graper and fruit of the most select varieties, with shrubbery of all kinds. The out houses are not surpassed by any in the up-country; such as stables for horses and cattle, barns, corn cribs, thrasher and cotton gin houses, blacksmith shop, &c. Several good springs convenient. The road from this place to the village is nearly level, and one of the best carriage roads in the up-country. But if you desire to buy a pleasant and healthy residence in the up-country, in full view of a long range of mountains, and on which you may raise provisions of every kind in abundance, then come and see and judge for yourself.

GEORGE SEABORN.

Pendleton, S. C. August, 1855.

A. F. M.

THE next Regular Communication of PEN-
 DLETON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. M.,
 will be held in the Lodge Room, on Mon-
 day, April 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

M. L. SHARPE, Sec'y.

W. H. D. GAILLARD, W. M.

N. A. HOXIE,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
 IN
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FOR CASH.
 AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED KER-
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 MANUFACTURED BY F. & H. FRIES,
 OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA.
 Weekly additions made to my Stock through
 out the year.
 The latest styles of FANCY DRESS
 GOODS, EMBROIDERES, &c., &c., may
 always be seen at **N. A. HOXIE'S.**
 March, 1856. [3--7M*]

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A LARGE STOCK

OF

BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY
 AND SUPER-INGRAIN
CARPETS.

PATTERNS ALL NEW.

WILL be sold at prime New York cost, in
 order to make room for my extensive as-
 sortment of

NEW GOODS!

Just being received. If you wish an elegant Carpet
 at less than

Charleston Wholesale Prices.

Now is the time to buy from

N. A. HOXIE.

Nov. 19.

IMPROVED COTTON GINS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of th^o
 citizens of Anderson District, and th^o
 Cotton growing region generally, to our improved
COTTON GINS, which gave such general satisfac-
 tion last season.

We can say truthfully, and challenge any other es-
 tablishment to say the same, that we had but one Gin
 returned last season from bad performance. This is
 no little encouragement to us, and we trust will strong-
 ly recommend us to planters.

For several years we have been liberally patronized
 by the planters of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Ander-
 son, and hope by faithful work to merit a continuance of
 it. Our agents will occasionally pass through the va-
 rious sections of country, and will gladly receive all
 orders which may be given them. Persons purchasing
 Gins from us can have a trial of Ten Bales of Cotton,
 and if they are not satisfied it will be taken away and
 another promptly forwarded. Our terms will be
 made known by our Agents, and shall be as accommo-
 dating as those of any other good establishment. In
 all cases Gins will be delivered free of charge, either
 at the Ginhouse or nearest depot. All orders will be
 thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HENDERSON & CHISOLM.

4-tf.

Covington, Ga., April, 1853.